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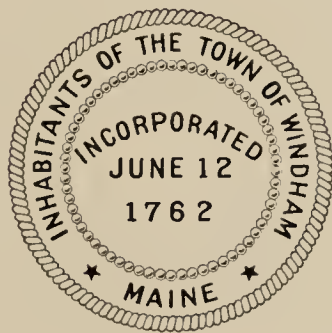
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SKETCHES
OF THE
History of Windham, Maine^c
1734 - 1935

THE STORY OF A TYPICAL
NEW ENGLAND TOWN

BY
FREDERICK HOWARD DOLE

ILLUSTRATED BY
RAYMOND E. HANSON



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FOREWORD 1337823

THIS series of sketches of Windham history was prepared in connection with the 200th anniversary of the town. The chief purpose of the book is to show the young people of Windham that their ancestors had a very vital part in the settlement and development of the nation of which we are so justly proud. It is to be used in connection with the study of American history, in particular with the colonial and Revolutionary periods. If the author is able to create and foster a real spirit of patriotism by the publication of these sketches, he will have fulfilled the purpose for which they were written.

The chief source of my material is the published and unpublished writings of Samuel Thomas Dole, author of *Windham in the Past*, published in 1916 by the Town. Where I have used Mr. Dole's language, I have made no acknowledgment other than this. I give my grandfather, the historian, full credit for the largest part of this book. The ideas and the language, to a large extent, are his. The source of information I used, next in importance to Mr. Dole's, is the history of the Town published in 1873 by Thomas Laurens Smith. I have made due acknowledgments to this source of information wherever I have made use of it. The other source of information from which I was able to get many valuable ideas is an old pamphlet published in 1840, and containing the historical address of Thomas L. Smith, delivered one hundred years ago, along with other important material relating to the early history of the Town, collected by Mr. Smith. This pamphlet, the only one in existence so far as I know, was loaned me by Mrs. Charles A. Smith, who got it from the late Urban Lowell. Due acknowledgment has been made, wherever this pamphlet was used.

Windham has an extremely interesting history. Its settle-

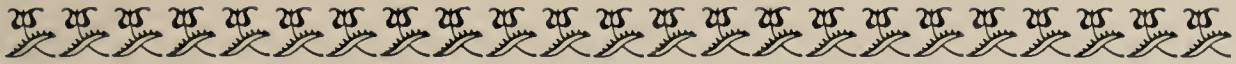


ment at the time of the Indian wars and its position that made it the location of the last Indian attack in this part of Maine are features of unusual interest to the local historian. The beautiful setting of lake, river, forest, and hill has influenced its history to no slight degree, and these superb natural features will always have much to do with the destiny of the Town.

The value of the text is many times multiplied by the superb illustrations made by my colleague, Mr. Raymond E. Hanson, a well-known Boston artist and a descendant of one of the oldest families in Windham. Without Mr. Hanson's coöperation I should not have undertaken the history. It is intended to be, in a large sense, a *Pictorial History of Windham*.

The following persons have materially assisted in producing the book: Mrs. Charles A. Smith, before mentioned, also supplied the material for the illustration of old-fashioned furniture and weapons. Harry W. Kennard furnished the Indian tools and weapons for that illustration. The Atlas Powder Co. supplied the picture of the Old Stone Mill at Gambo for a copy. My colleague in the Roxbury Memorial High School of Boston, Peter Kean, Head of the Art Department, drew from the printed description the pen and ink sketch of the Old Province Fort. Prof. Reginald R. Goodell wrote the sketch of the Parson Smith House, which he and his sisters occupy in the summer season. To all of these helpers I hereby express my hearty thanks.

Great thanks are also due to the public school officials of the Town for their interest and their earnest efforts in bringing the subject of a pictorial history of Windham before the voters on election day. Messrs. Frederick H. Aikins, Clarence W. Proctor, Fred L. Haskell, and Mrs. Stella M. Currier have had more to do with making this volume possible, from a financial standpoint, than the author. But every citizen of the Town who voted for the appropriation for a history of his



community is to be congratulated on taking this active interest in a thing that will make the story of Windham permanent. The book is, then, not only the product of the author but also a monument to the citizenry as well.

FREDERICK HOWARD DOLE.

Windham, July 15, 1935.



OUR TOWN

BEAUTIFUL for situation, with its numberless streams, fair farms, wooded hills, and bordered by Sebago on the northwest and the placid Duck Pond on the east, lies Windham, formerly called New Marblehead, the sixteenth town to be incorporated in the District of Maine.

It was by no mere chance that this beautiful tract of land was selected by the Great and General Court of Massachusetts for the new township that was to be laid out in 1735. All of the coast line in this part of the District had been allotted to earlier townships, and the next grants must extend inland. Next to the ocean in importance for a highway were the rivers. The Presumpscot flowed into the sea through the limits of Falmouth, now Portland; Colonel Westbrook had already built a mill on the falls at Saccarappa. It was natural and proper that the next grant should lie along the Presumpscot, and there the survey was made.

We, the residents of this beautiful town, may well be thankful that the feet of our ancestors were directed to so fine a location, even if it seemed only chance that turned them hither. They were from Marblehead and had obtained the township from the Great and General Court by petition. It was, of course, by chance that they made the petition when this particular grant was the next to be allotted; yet, whether chance or Providence gave them this location, we, their descendants, may well give thanks for so fair a heritage.

Windham is essentially a farming town. The Presumpscot River that forms its western boundary furnishes manufacturing power now employed at Mallison Falls, Little Falls, Gambo, and Great Falls. But, as we shall show later, this power is little used, as compared with eighty years ago; and farming is still the most important industry.



THE ABORIGINES — INDIAN ENCAMPMENT AT WHITE'S BRIDGE

AMERICAN history begins with the relations established between the early explorers and the race of men which they found in possession of these shores. When the first settler of New Marblehead arrived here in 1737, there was comparative peace between the whites and the Indians. The Treaty of Utrecht had put an end to Queen Anne's War, and King George's War was not to begin until 1744. These wars with the French are rightly called French and Indian wars because these two were allies against the English. The Indians were anxious to resist the encroachments of the English, who were entering New Marblehead and other unsettled grants and pushing them farther and farther west and north out of their ancient hunting and fishing grounds.

Let the observer stand on the hill just to the north of White's Bridge and look about him; and he will be inclined to say with the late Samuel T. Dole, historian of the Town, "I don't wonder that the Indians fought to keep this land."

About half a mile beyond the village of North Windham, on the Roosevelt Trail, is a small stream known as "The Little Outlet." This brook is the outlet of Pettingill and Chaffin Ponds. It was formerly the outlet of Little Sebago, as well, until an artificial passage was made through the ridge at the foot of Little Sebago, allowing the waters of that pond to discharge through the Ditch Brook into Pleasant River. Now the volume of water discharged through the Little Outlet is very small. The brook pursues a westerly course and enters the Basin Pond a short distance south of the residence of Harry W. Kennard.

Near its mouth were to be found numerous relics of a peculiar people, who dwelt there from time immemorial. These relics consist of stone axes, tomahawks, arrow and



spear heads, chisels and gouges, and pieces of pottery. Along the shore of both brook and pond were to be seen the remains of ancient campfires.

In 1895, Mr. Dole visited this spot with the late Albert Kennard, grandfather of the present occupant of the farm. Mr. Kennard had spent his long life in this place, having inherited the farm from his father, William, who first settled there in 1818. At the time of this visit there was the unmis-



INDIAN RELICS FROM OLD CAMPGROUND

takeable location of an ancient camping ground on the northerly bank of the brook, and quite near the shore of the pond. It consisted of circular depressions in the ground, about fifteen feet in diameter, and three feet deep. Doubtless when occupied, they were roofed over and considerably deeper than at that time. Mr. Kennard said that, a foot or more below the surface, he had found the remains of ancient campfires. He also stated that, along the shore, were other depressions of a similar nature. Now, only forty years later, not a sign of those depressions remains. We are, however, showing you a picture of tools and other implements picked up on this spot.

The first white man to visit this spot was a Mr. Elliott, who lived at ancient Saccarappa. Having a curiosity to learn the source of the magnificent river on whose banks he



lived, one fine spring morning he shouldered his trusty gun, and, calling his dog, he started on a tour of investigation. Taking the eastern bank of the river, he crossed the many affluents with considerable difficulty, and at nightfall arrived at the place now called the head of the river and there pitched camp. The next morning, after taking a careful survey of the surroundings, he became convinced that a much larger body of water must lie beyond; so he again pressed on and, in a short time, arrived at the spot where the Kennard house now stands.

Spellbound, he gazed on the beautiful panorama of broad lake and distant mountains spread before him; when, on looking across the narrow channel at his left, he saw two Indians fishing from the rocks, while several others were paddling their graceful canoes across a nearby arm of the lake. Alarmed at the sight, he hastily retreated, fortunately without attracting their attention, and arrived home in safety. No further attempts were made to explore this wilderness until after the Indian wars were over. Tradition says that the next white man to visit this spot was a Mr. Roberts, who was so well pleased with the locality that he built a log house on the Standish shore near White's Bridge. He was probably a squatter, who lived principally by hunting and fishing. His old cellar is still pointed out.

Tradition says it was at this camping ground that Polin, the last chief of the Rockameecooks, gathered his forces for that memorable contest with the whites to be described in a later sketch. After his death his body was brought back here and buried in the manner related in Whittier's *Funeral Tree of the Sokokis*. Selections from that poem will be given, in connection with the account of the battle.

Yes, they are gone, those "knights of old," and have left little besides these relics to remind us that here once dwelt a race of warriors, lords of the soil that we now occupy in peace.



BEGINNINGS OF NEW MARBLEHEAD—NOW CALLED WINDHAM

IN 1649, the year in which the Puritans beheaded King Charles the First for treason, there was incorporated in New England the Town of Marblehead. It had been settled principally by emigrants from the Channel Islands, and, for that reason, had many peculiarities of speech and customs that persisted long after it was first settled. At the time of the Revolution it was the second settlement in size in the Province. Its peculiar situation on a rocky peninsula left little room for expansion ; and so, on November 20, 1734, Abraham Howard and Joseph Blaney, Representatives from the Town to the Great and General Court of the Province, petitioned that body for a grant of land, as they were “more numerous than in most towns in the Province, so that they were straitened in their accommodation.”

On December 27th the petition was granted, under certain conditions. There were to be laid out immediately sixty-three ten-acre lots “in as defensible a manner as possible.” One lot was to be for the first settled minister, one lot for the support of the church, and one lot for the support of schools. Each of these lots was to draw an equal amount of land in all future divisions. Each of the sixty Proprietors was to pay five pounds at once to defray the cost of the survey. Each settler was to build a house at least eighteen feet square, with seven-foot posts, have at least seven acres of land “brought to English grass and fit for mowing” ; and the Proprietors must “erect a convenient meeting-house for the publick worship of God” and settle a “Learned Orthodox Minister,” all this within five years of their admission. Failure to comply with these conditions would be punished by the forfeiture of a settler’s land, or by a reversion of the grant to the Province. Because of Indian troubles, some of



these conditions proved incapable of fulfillment, as we shall see later, and the Proprietors were granted an extension of time.

John Wainwright, John Hobson, and Daniel Epes were appointed on the part of the House, William Dudley and Ebenezer Burrill, on the part of the Council, "a committee fully authorized to admit sixty inhabitants belonging to the Town of Marblehead that are most likely to settle and bring forward a new plantation, and that most need a tract of land."

Agreeably to the power vested in the committee for the above-named purposes, they repaired to the Town of Marblehead and admitted "the sixty grantees specified in the grant." Who actually selected the sixty names for grantees, officially confirmed by the above committee of non-residents, we do not know. As both Abraham Howard and Joseph Blaney, the original petitioners, were among them, we are inclined to believe that they may have had considerable influence in selecting a suitable group. Neither of these men settled in the township. Howard disposed of his lot to Stephen Manchester, and Blaney's lot was settled by Thomas Bolton.

We have a list of all the lots that had been actually settled in 1759, twenty-five years after the township had been granted. Twenty-nine of the sixty-three lots are on this list. A few of the surnames are alike on both the lists, but *not a single man was then living on the lot drawn against his name in 1735*. This is a matter for curious speculation to the future historian, but the present author sees no clear explanation for this situation. The original grantees were supposed to be the most likely settlers, as we have seen above. Why, then, did they not improve their grants themselves? Were they mere land speculators? We don't know. What we do know is that the men who actually settled the town were those best adapted to be our founders. Of the original sixty names, there were three "gentlemen" and seventeen whose occupation



was evidently associated with seafaring. Taxes began to be assessed at once on all sixty, to survey lots, build bridges, make roads, and build a meetinghouse. Although we do not know why they signed up for a lot, it is easy enough to see why they were discouraged from going into the forest and developing it, unaccustomed as they were to such a life. Chute, Mayberry, Manchester, Anderson, Bodge, Graffam, Knight, Brown, and Winship—you were the pioneer stuff that made Windham.



THE MOST IMPORTANT STONE IN WINDHAM

ON April 19, 1735, Mr. Rowland Houghton, a surveyor, and two chainmen set out for the District of Maine to lay out the township that had been granted to the sixty Proprietors. They “began at a place called Sacaripy Falls in the Presumpscot* River, and so as the river runs to a great pond called Great Sebago Pond.” Thence they surveyed northeast to the North Yarmouth line, thence south to Falmouth, thence southwest to Sacaripy Falls. They had laid out a township of “the contents of six miles square—exclusive of water.” They returned from this trip and made their report on May 17th, having been gone nearly a month. This tract of land was made New Marblehead legally by the Great and General Court on June 18th following; and on the 27th of that month the sixty Proprietors of the new township met to dispose of the sixty-three lots by lot.

The first lot, or No. 1, was to be for the use of schools. That is, the sum of money to be realized from the sale of that lot and from one-sixty-third of all future divisions of the public lands was to be invested for the use of a school or schools, whenever there were any. Lot No. 1 was “bounded at the northwesternmost end of said division of home lots at a large pine tree marked E. B. 1, and on the northeastward on a road or highway, said highway being about half a mile from Presumpscot River, and on said road or highway to measure in breadth ten rods from said pine tree, and from said highway and return on right angles and parallel lines home to Presumpscot River, be it more or less.”

* *Pes-ompsk-ut* (*Presumpscot*) — *Falls at the Standing Rocks*. This is the Indian name of Saccarappa, where Colonel Westbrook had his mill when New Marblehead was granted. It was a part of Falmouth, which then included Portland and Westbrook.



The remainder of the lots were bounded in the same manner as No. 1, each being laid out ten rods wide on the road, in a southerly direction from the pine tree that marked the "Northerwesternmost" corner of Lot No. 1.

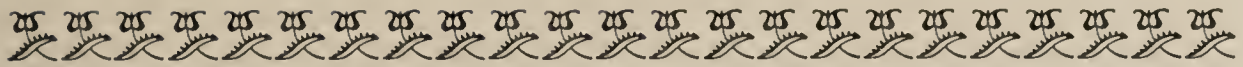
The venerable pine stood nearly opposite the Dole Road, so-called, and was destroyed by lightning in the early part of



CORNER STONE OF LOT NO. 1

the nineteenth century. Its site is now marked by a granite slab, set there in the earth by the town authorities many years ago. **THIS ROCK MUST NEVER BE MOVED**, for all land titles in the town depend upon it.

As mentioned above, these lots were ten rods wide and half a mile long, and were, in a very peculiar manner, "Indian lots," having great length and little width. The design in laying out the lots in this singular form must not be forgotten. It was to fulfill that condition of the grant that they be laid out "in as defensible manner as possible." The General Court incorporated this condition in all grants made



at that time, from their extreme anxiety to protect the settlers from being destroyed by Indians. It was believed that compact settlements were more secure from attacks than sparse settlements; hence this condition was imposed in the grant.

It should be remembered that the road, or highway, above mentioned, was not really in existence when this description was made. After the settlers had arrived in sufficient numbers to cut a road through at the head of the lots and so on to Sacaripy Falls, that was done. The road is now called the River Road and extends from Cumberland Mills to North Windham. The first man to settle on the road was the fifth settler, Abraham Anderson. He came here from Groton, Mass. in 1738 and lived two years on the road before any other settler came there. The first four had built their log houses near the river.



THE BROOK WHERE THE INKHORN WAS LOST

THIS stream is in the extreme southerly part of Windham. It has three branches, called respectively the west, middle, and east branch. The east branch rises in springs at the base of Sawyer's Hill, in Westbrook; the middle branch, which is the largest, rises in a swamp on the



INKHORN BROOK — WHERE THE INKHORN WAS LOST

east side of Canada Hill; while the west branch, the smallest and shortest, rises in a spring on the farm of George W. Lowe. These unite near the residence of H. T. Lorenzen and form Inkhorn proper. The general course of all these streams is southwest. It empties into the Presumpscot River near the dividing line between Windham and Westbrook.

The westerly branch is of historic renown, for on its banks, on May 14, 1756, a few settlers broke forever the



power of the haughty Rockameccooks. There are no falls on this stream suitable for manufacturing purposes, as the volume of water is small, except during the spring freshets, but it has many beautiful spots scattered along its entire course, especially a deep, narrow gorge on the middle branch. There the water, confined by narrow, rocky walls, rushes with great velocity down a steep declivity two or three hundred feet in length, and then loses itself in placid, shady pools, once the home of innumerable speckled trout.

This stream is said to have taken its name from the following circumstance. In the old days our fathers kept their ink in the horns of cattle. Rowland Houghton, the surveyor of the township, was provided with one of these articles. He began his survey at the head of the falls at Saccarappa and proceeded up the Presumpscot until he reached this brook. He and his chainmen had some difficulty in crossing the stream swollen by the spring rains. After several trials they accomplished the feat, but in some way they lost the inkhorn. How they managed to keep the records after this mishap tradition fails to state, but the brook was then and there called *Inkhorn*.

It was on the banks of this brook that Joe Knight and his brother William were captured by the Indians, as we shall show you in a later sketch. We here give you a picture of that spot, as nearly as we can locate it from the traditional account.



THE FIRST SETTLERS

AS a result of the drawing of the sixty-three home lots first laid out in the new township, Mr. Thomas Chute had come into possession of Lot No. 12. It is now a part of the farm of Mr. Charles Freeman on the River Road. After Mr. Chute had drawn this lot, he closed his business in Marblehead, removed from there to Falmouth, now Portland, and opened a small store and tavern. He also did a little tailoring evenings, for that had been his trade. On July 30, 1737, he traveled up the Presumpscot in a boat and cut the first trees in the settlement of New Marblehead. During the remainder of that season he was clearing his land and building a log house for his family. There has been some dispute as to whether he actually moved his household to the township in 1737 or 8. We recently had access to an article on the Chute family, written by a descendant, many years ago. This article is now in the possession of Mrs. Charles A. Smith of Windham. It contains several items from Chute's account book against Portland and Windham parties. The charges in the winter of 1737-8 are against Portland parties, and the New Marblehead charges begin in 1738. This serves to prove that Chute waited until it was suitable weather to move his little family, consisting of his wife and young son, Curtis, along with their tools and furniture, up the Presumpscot in a boat. After clearing the seven acres on his own lot, as required by the terms of the grant, he purchased lots 13 and 14 and cleared seven acres on each of these.

Mr. Chute was eminently fitted to be a pioneer leader, and his wife was equally suited to be a real helpmeet in this forest life. He became the leader from the very first. He was the first deacon of the church, and later, the first town clerk. He held both these offices as long as age permitted.

It should be remembered that when Mr. Chute came here



as the first settler, there was nothing but woods, streams, and ponds in the township. The sixty-three lots that had been laid out all lay on the river, for that was the only highway into the settlement. What is now Windham was as much a wilderness as the rockbound coast of Plymouth when the Pil-



MONUMENT TO ABRAHAM ANDERSON, FIFTH SETTLER

grim Fathers first landed from the *Mayflower*. Wild beasts roamed supreme. Fortunately, there was a lull in the Indian wars that lasted until there were enough settlers to build a fort and hold their own till the savage foe was subdued forever.

The next persons to settle here, in order of their arrival, were William Mayberry, an original grantee and a black-



smith; John Farrow, ill-suited for a pioneer and mortally afraid of Indians; Stephen Manchester, who followed Grace Farrow, his best girl, into the wilderness and married her; Abraham Anderson, who settled away from the others on the road; Gershom Manchester, father of Stephen; Thomas Bolton, a man of considerable means; Samuel Elder, an Irish emigrant; John Bodge, ancestor of a large number of well-known Windham citizens; Thomas Humphreys, about whom but little is known; Samuel Webb, a runaway boy from Redriff, England, who came here from Rhode Island; and the Rev. John Wight, the first settled minister. To Mr. Wight fell Lot No. 34, which had been drawn for the man who should first minister to the parish of New Marblehead.

Lot No. 2 had been drawn by a Marblehead man named Calley Wright. When he came to view his property, he found it traversed by a very crooked stream, now called Dole's Brook. Disgusted at being cheated out of *land* by a brook, he went back to the crowded (?) settlement of Marblehead and sold his entire interest in the township for one pound sterling.

Thomas L. Smith's comment on our early settlers is interesting: "The early settlers of this town were chiefly from Marblehead and Salem, towns whose inhabitants are distinguished for correct moral character, for liberality, industry, and enterprise. Many a hard fought battle by sea and land during the War of the Revolution bears honorable testimony to their bravery, to their attachment to their country, its rights and liberties. Such is the character of the people from whom our ancestors, the first settlers of this town, originated."

In the Chute Cemetery, eleven miles from Portland, is a shaft of Italian marble with the following inscription:

"This Cenotaph was erected to the memory of Capt. Thomas Chute, the first settler of New Marblehead, Me., now Windham. He was born in London, Eng., in 1690 and came to Marblehead, Mass. previous to 1725.



“He was one of the original grantees, and one of the committee of location of the new township in 1735 and drew home lot number 12.”

Capt. Chute died in 1770, aged 80 years. This monument was erected in 1884 by a great-grandson.



DIVISION OF THE COMMON LAND — BOUNDARY DISPUTES

ON the fourth day of July, 1735, and before a single move had been made by any grantee to make an actual settlement, the Proprietors voted to add another ten-acre lot to each original home lot “on the other side of the main road at the front of said lots.” These “home lots” were together called “the first division.”

In 1740 sixty-three hundred-acre lots were laid out north of the “first division.” Twenty-three years later 140 more hundred-acre lots were laid out, having Pleasant River as their southern boundary, the Presumpscot on the west, and north to the Gray line. The last division of the common lands in Windham consisted of sixty-three seventy-acre lots. They adjoined the last division of hundred-acre lots, and were bounded westerly by Sebago Lake, northerly by Raymond, and easterly by Gray. In this division is the village of North Windham. It was long called “the Fourth Division” by the older inhabitants.

When New Marblehead was first granted, it was bounded on the east by North Yarmouth, on the north by New Boston (Gray), on the west and north by Sebago Lake and the Presumpscot, and on the south by Falmouth, which then included the present towns of Portland, Westbrook, and Falmouth. The Town of Falmouth claimed that the surveyors had taken away a part of its grant and given it to New Marblehead. This claim was taken before the General Court to settle. That body sustained the claim and took away from New Marblehead all the land lying between “Sacaripy Falls” and a point very near the mouth of Inkhorn Brook and restored it to Falmouth. Unfortunately, this strip of land contained the bridge across the Presumpscot, on which the Proprietors had expended considerable money.



No sooner was this dispute settled than another arose between this town and New Boston (Gray). Smith, in his history of the town, says, "For a long time the settlement of this subject appeared to be as difficult to adjust as the boundary line between the State of Maine and Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick — and threatened to involve the two towns in scenes of 'blood and carnage.' But, as no troops were marched by either party upon the 'disputed territory,' the difficulty was happily got under, without any loss of lives to either party, but not until it had made some very unwelcome requisitions upon the 'Treasury Department.' "



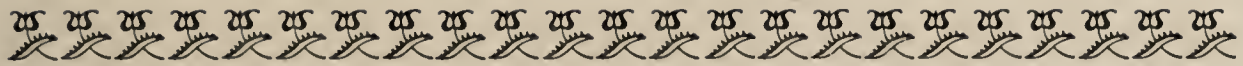
THE FIRST SAW MILL

MILLS for the manufacture of lumber and the grinding of grain are of prime importance in a new settlement. Following a meeting of the Proprietors, held in Marblehead March 25, 1743, some futile attempts were made to build a grist mill. At that session it was voted to give the sum of fifteen pounds to any person who, within six months, would establish a mill in the township suitable for grinding corn. That no response was forthcoming to this offer was doubtless due to the fact that the Indians had begun to be jealous of the further encroachments of the whites and threatened a war of extermination.

In 1744 King George's War broke out, and this prevented the settlers from making any improvements in erecting mills or even clearing their farms. During this and the succeeding troubles with the Indians they carried their corn (when they were fortunate enough to have any) to Saccarappa, and tradition has it that their means of transportation was in boats, which they paddled up and down the Presumpscot River. Without doubt the first grist mill in town was near the saw mill at Mallison Falls, but there is no record of its exact location. It was not built until after the last Indian war.

A saw mill is almost as necessary as a grist mill, nor could sawn lumber be so easily transported on the river as meal. From the first beginnings of the township attempts were made to have a saw mill built. At last four men, Ebenezer Hawkes, William Goodwin, Isaac Turner, and Ebenezer Stacey, made an agreement with the Proprietors to build a saw mill. These men were given outright the mill privilege at Nagwamqueeg* (Mallison Falls) and ten acres of land adjoining. They began at once, but the Indians inter-

* *Nagwamqueeg* — *Canoe Landing*.



ferred with their work, claiming the land on both sides of the river above Saccarappa, and that the necessary dams interfered with the free passage of fish, whereby their food supply was endangered. Chief Polin went to the Provincial Governor at Boston on August 10, 1739, and complained of this and other abuses. The Governor gave them assurances that



SITE OF FIRST SAW MILL

passages for fish should be made in the dams. The Indians came back, only partly crediting these statements. This, however, caused a temporary lull in their warlike demonstrations, and the contractors were able to go on with their work of completing the mill. On December 14, 1740, they reported the mill completed and ready for business. It stood just above the rocky bluff near the site of the present woolen mill, at what is known as Mallison Falls, but was known to the Indians as Nagwamqueeg. It was the first mill of any kind erected in the township and was a great benefit to the settlers.



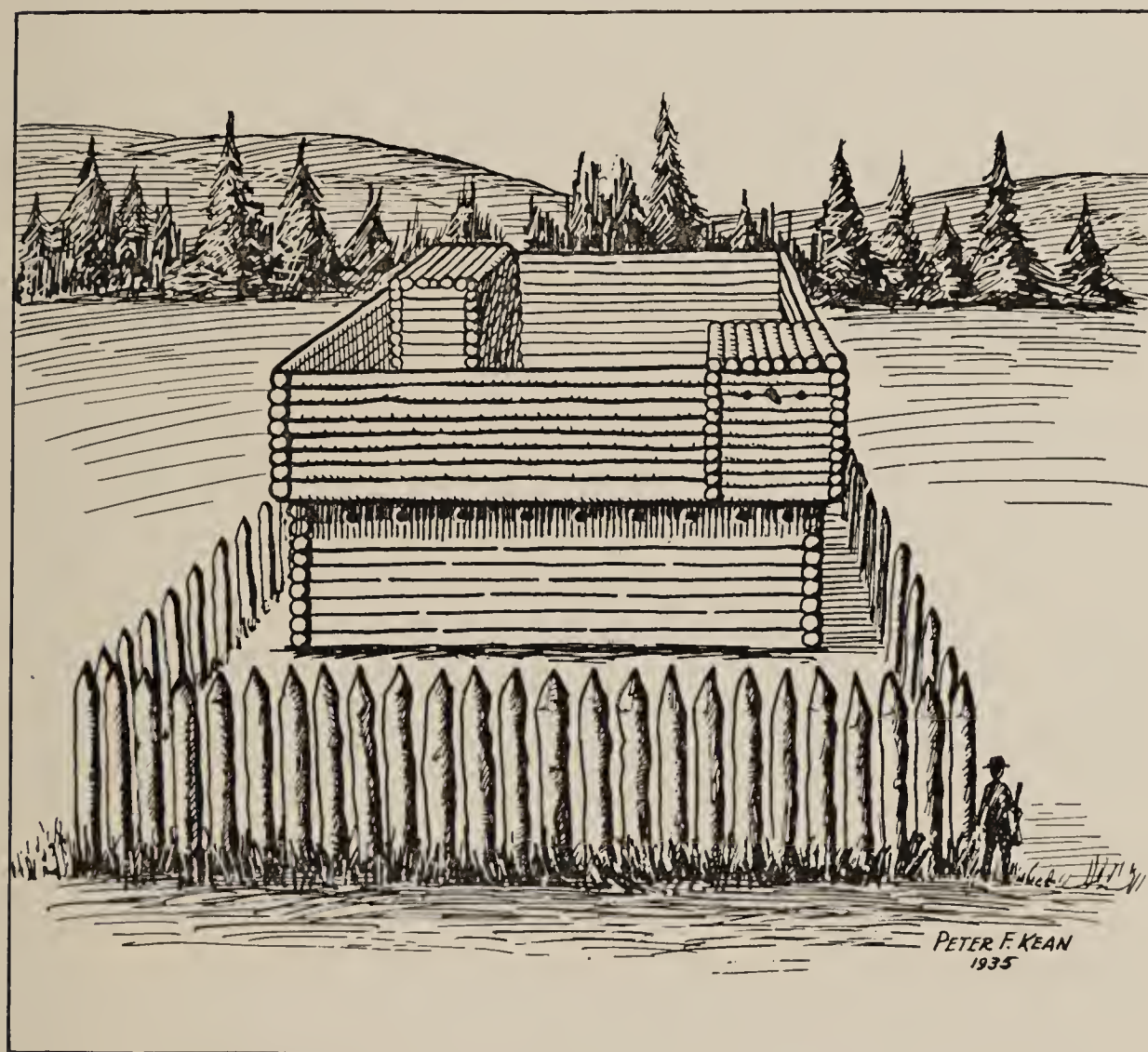
While the mill and dam were being constructed, there were no houses in the vicinity, so they built a set of temporary buildings in which to board and lodge the workmen. Among other things provided for their sustenance was a barrel of beef. This the men pronounced of the finest quality, until, one unlucky day, the cook produced the hoofs of a horse that were in the bottom of the barrel. The hoofs were put back, the barrel headed up and rolled over the falls, which were then and there named *Horsebeef*. This name they bore universally until 1866, when they were called in the charter of the new company who had purchased the mill site, Mallison Falls.

The old saw mill had several owners at different times and remained, with repairs and alterations, until the spring of 1843, when the last of its massive timbers disappeared in the freshet of that year.



THE OLD PROVINCE FORT

ALTHOUGH there were no open hostilities between the white settlers and their united foes, the French and Indians, when New Marblehead was first settled, it was perfectly evident to the whites that the red men were



THE OLD PROVINCE FORT

dissatisfied at the rapid settlement of Maine and would seize the first opportunity to begin an attack upon them. As indications of a war became more and more evident to the leading men of the colonies, Governor William Shirley of Massachusetts, one of the ablest men of the time, began to provide

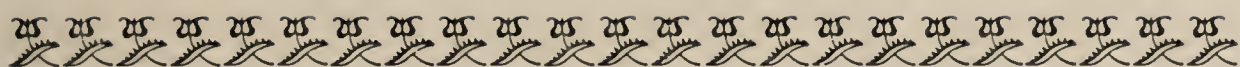


means of defense for the settlements most exposed to the Indians.

On November 12, 1743, the House of Representatives voted one hundred pounds to New Marblehead, along with grants to other settlements, to build and arm a fort. As soon as they had obtained this sum, the settlers at once began its erection. It was located in the middle of the settlement, on the road, on Lot No. 33, that had been drawn for the support of the church. This was the highest point of land in the settlement. It is on the top of the hill, just south of the "Parson Smith House," now occupied in summer by Prof. Reginald R. Goodell and his sisters. We are showing you a picture of the site. It was completed and ready for occupancy in the summer of 1744. We are also giving you a pen-and-ink sketch of the fort, made from the printed description now given.

The fort was fifty feet square, two stories high, with walls one foot thick, the upper story jutting one foot over the lower, a tier of portholes being constructed just below the projection. There were two flankers, or, as they were called, "watch boxes," placed at diagonal corners. These were two stories high and twelve feet square, with walls the same thickness as the building. Each flanker had a swivel gun, so arranged as to cover two sides of the fort. The fort was surrounded on all sides by a stockade, made by setting posts ten or twelve inches in diameter and twelve feet long in the earth perpendicularly so near together that an Indian could not pass between them. The entrance to this stockade was through a heavy oaken gate, secured by strong bolts and bars. Inside this stockade, its muzzle pointing to the gate, was an iron nine-pounder gun to be used to fire alarms and to defend the gate.

War was declared between France and England in March, 1744, and, by the end of May, nearly all the settlers had moved into the fort. There they remained until after the



treaty of peace was signed on October 16, 1749. After this they began to venture out to their old houses. Several new settlers came, and others who had gone to Portland, instead of into the fort, began to return.

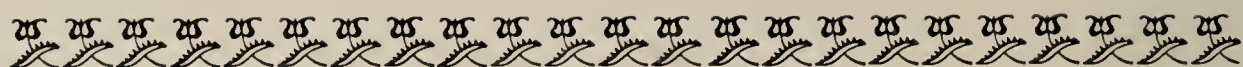
The duration of peace was short, however, and, by the middle of 1750 all the eastern tribes of Indians were ready



SITE OF PROVINCE FORT

for war. As usual, they first attacked the eastern settlements, and, by September of that year, they had come to the neighborhood of Portland. Intervals of peace and war succeeded until near the close of 1754, when open hostilities broke out between the English settlers, on one hand, and the French and Indians, on the other.

There had been so great an increase in the number of inhabitants in the township that the fort would not hold them all in comfort. Accordingly, the houses of Thomas Mayberry, William Mayberry, John Farrow, William Bolton, and Caleb



Graffam were made bullet proof and otherwise defensible against attacks from the Indians. The other families moved back into the fort. There they remained until after the death of Chief Polin, following which event, the Indians never made another raid into the township. The defeat of Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham near Quebec, on September 13, 1759, brought an end to the French and Indian wars in this part of the continent.

After the need of the fort as a place of refuge had passed, it was used for general assemblies of the settlers. It served as a meetinghouse for the Congregational Church for many years. After the incorporation of the town in 1762, all town meetings were held there until 1782. At the town meeting of that year it was voted to sell the time-honored structure at auction. By this action Abraham Anderson became the owner. He demolished the old fort and used its massive timbers for other purposes; and the only trace of the ancient stronghold is a slight depression in the ground where it stood.

During the Revolution the town voted to instruct Capt. Caleb Graffam to "be the man to fix up the great gun and swivels as soon as possible." As this was all the ordnance in the possession of the town to repel a British invasion, this vote has been a source of amusement to men of later times. We must remember, however, that these weapons had protected the fort in the Indian wars and were regarded with a feeling akin to reverence. It was all they had, and they deserve honor for their action. In the summer of 1776, the great gun and one swivel were carried to Portland and put on the privateer *Reprieve*. The other swivel is said by Thomas L. Smith to have been intentionally destroyed in town.



TWO CAPTURES OF JOE KNIGHT

WHILE the settlers were living in the fort, they were obliged to go out, generally under guard, and do their regular work on the farms. Four of the young men were captured at different times, William and Joseph Knight, brothers, William Bolton, and Seth Webb. Joe Knight was



SITE OF THE CAPTURE OF THE KNIGHT BROTHERS

twice captured, and the circumstances attending these events are of more than common interest. We are very fortunate in having these accounts from the lips of Joe's granddaughter, Mrs. Charlotte (Knight) Thomas.

On April 14, 1747, the Indians, who had not molested the settlers for many months, suddenly appeared and captured the Knight brothers. They were little more than boys and were taken captive while looking for their father's cows near Inkhorn Brook. We have already given you a picture of



the place, as nearly as we can locate it from the tradition. They were taken to the Indian settlements, and William was shortly released.

Joe was adopted by the tribe, as he took very kindly to their mode of life. He painted his face, wore their dress, and engaged in their sports and pastimes. They would often pat him on the shoulder and say, "Good boy, Joe." They went so far as to select a wife for him in the person of a youthful squaw and promised in time to make him their chief. Time passed, and his friends supposed him dead.

On August 3, 1751, peace was declared between the contending parties, with the condition that captives be returned. The parting between Joe and the young squaw is said to have been touching in the extreme. His longing for home had revived, and the "pious Aeneas" could not be restrained by pity or love. He travelled as rapidly as possible back to New Marblehead. There his return excited great rejoicing. What became of the youthful squaw history saith not.

Joe lived at home with his parents for five years. His father had built a saw mill at Little Falls, and there the sons assisted him at the work. In February, 1756, he was one day felling a noble pine on the edge of a clearing, nearly halfway between Mallison Falls and the present Maine Central depot at South Windham. Suddenly he saw an Indian partially concealed behind a nearby log. Frightened at the sight, he fled along the wood road in the direction of the mill at Little Falls where several men were at work. While he was running, an Indian suddenly rose from beneath a bridge across the road and discharged his musket at the fugitive, breaking his arm. Two Indians at once approached and made him their prisoner, one of them saying at the same time, "Me got you now, Joe."

They immediately entered the forest and shaped their course in a northerly direction, compelling Knight to keep pace with their rapid footsteps. At nightfall they halted,



built a fire, and cooked some food. They then proceeded to dig a hole in the ground. Joe thought that his last hour had surely come. The hole rapidly assumed the proportions of a grave, and he supposed that he was to be murdered and his body hidden where it could never be found.

After their work was done they bound the shattered arm firmly to his side, laid him at full length in the excavation,



SITE OF SECOND CAPTURE OF JOE KNIGHT

carefully packed the earth over him, except for his head, and retired to rest. At daybreak the Indians disinterred the captive, who found, to his great joy, that this novel method of surgery had worked wonders in his case. The blood had ceased to flow, and the pain had, in a great measure, subsided, so that he could travel with comparative ease. They kept to the north, and, after several days, arrived at the Indian village. There he remained a captive for several weeks.

During his former stay with the Indians, Joe had learned much of their language and patiently waited for a chance to



escape. At last he overheard them planning to make a general attack on the white settlements from Brunswick to Saco, and resolved to get away and give warning of the impending disaster.

The war party set out on May 7th, leaving Joe with some old braves and squaws. He secured what food he could, and, paying no attention to threats from his guards, he ran swiftly away in the direction of the warriors. He caught up with them and followed at a safe distance, unobserved for two days. Upon their arrival at the Androscoggin, they halted, and Joe saw them take to the river. He then took the direct trail through the forest and travelled all night. Just as the sun was rising, on the morning of May 10th, his eyes were gladdened by the sight of a log house and a woman milking a cow, while a number of men with muskets were standing on guard. He had, by great good fortune, arrived at a strong settlement on the banks of Royall's River in North Yarmouth. Overjoyed at the sight, he hastened toward the place, when he saw every musket levelled at him, and a rough voice ordered him to halt. Too hungry after his three days' tramp to heed the warning, he leaped the fence at a single bound, seized the pail, and took a long and hearty draught; then told the astonished settlers his story.

They at once prepared to defend their settlement, while Joe hastened on to Portland to give warning. He then headed a party of scouts to meet the foe, whom he reported to be about a hundred and twenty in number. The Indians had, however, got wind of the report, and they found only a deserted camping place.

Parson Smith records the affair as follows: "May 10. This morning we were alarmed with young Knights, who escaped from the Indians three days ago, and got to North Yarmouth this morning, who brings news of 120 Indians coming on the frontier, who are to spread from Brunswick to Saco."

"May 23. Had a contribution in favor of Jos. Knights."



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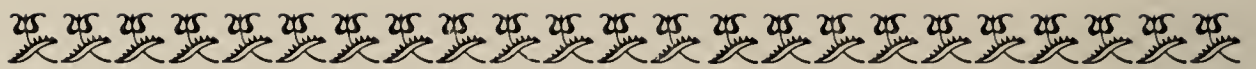
A WINDHAM BOY'S TEA PARTY

ON August 27, 1747, about twenty or thirty Indians raided the settlement of New Marblehead and attacked two young men named William Bolton and William Maxfield. Both were armed. Bolton discharged his musket at the enemy, and, before he had time to reload, they rushed forward and made him prisoner. Maxfield held back the foe at the point of his gun. He was severely wounded, but held out until a body of armed men arrived from the fort, attracted by the shots, and the savages retreated, with their prisoner, Bolton.

He was taken to Canada and sold to a French naval officer, who immediately took him on board a frigate in the capacity of a servant. Shortly after the frigate put out to sea, she was captured by an English frigate and carried to Boston. There Bolton changed masters and became servant to Lieut. Wallace, of the English ship. His situation became known to the captain of a coasting vessel belonging to Falmouth: he applied to the Governor of Massachusetts for his release, which was promptly granted, and returned to Falmouth (Portland) in his friend's vessel; from there to Windham, to the great joy of his parents.

Our tea story is concerned with his experience as servant to Lieut. Wallace. On one occasion Wallace ordered Bolton to make him a mess of tea. Now the lieutenant had recently purchased a pound of tea of the very best quality. Bolton had never seen any tea. He had been given a teakettle and the pound of tea. He poured the entire pound of tea into the kettle, filled it with water, and set it on the fire.

Everything progressed finely until the kettle began to boil. The leaves swelled, the cover bounced off, and the fragrant mess flew in every direction, causing a general stampede, and nearly frightening the cook out of his wits.



Wallace, who supposed that a joke had been played on him purposely, foamed with as much violence as the teapot. He ordered Bolton to be lashed to the gangway and whipped. The French captain, who was being taken along as a prisoner, suspected that Bolton was innocent of any evil intention, and interceded in his behalf. Upon this Wallace asked him if he had ever made any tea before. Bolton replied that he had not, but supposed that he should do as his mother did when she made herb tea. At this the lieutenant was as much excited with laughter as he was before with rage and ordered Bolton released from his penalty.

Several years later Bolton, now a prosperous farmer, saw a gang of boys in Portland annoying an old man, who appeared unable to defend himself, and went to the rescue. A few well-directed cuts with a whip dispersed the mob. To his astonishment, Bolton recognized in the old man his former master, Lieut. Wallace, now homeless and friendless. Bolton brought his old master home to Windham, took care of him until his death, and gave him a Christian burial.



JOSEPH WIER — THE “SCOUT”

ANY account of Indian troubles in New Marblehead would be incomplete without mention being made of Joseph Wier, universally known in this part of Maine as “The Scout.” In 1856 there was published by Charles P. Ilsley of Portland a volume of legends called *Forest and*



SITE OF “JOE WIER HOUSE”

Shore. The longest set of these stories is called “The Scout,” and has as the hero the subject of this sketch. It is not our intention to give you the plot of the story having its scene laid here. We have many times seen the cellar of the house where the Scout’s daughter is said to have lived. It is situated on top of the hill just behind the residence of the late Joseph L. Robinson. Here is a picture of the location. We assure you that the account given by Mr. Ilsley is well worth reading.



FINAL CONTEST WITH THE INDIANS

THE Indians who claimed sovereignty over the territory of what is now Windham and vicinity were a branch of the Sokokis tribe and were known to the settlers here as the Rockameecooks. Their headquarters had doubtless been on the shores of Sebago Lake time out of mind, a fact confirmed by well-defined remains of winter encampments at different points along the shore. One of these dwelling places was near White's Bridge and has been fully described in a previous sketch.

At the time of which we are writing this band had become sadly thinned by disease and war, so that there remained but few, as compared with former times; these few, however, retained an old, deep-seated hatred for the whites, and their dominant motive was the complete annihilation of the ever-increasing foe.

Their chief, Polin, erroneously called Poland by the whites, was a man of more than ordinary talents, brave, subtle, and possessed of all the inherent cruelty of his race. He had visited Governor Shirley of Massachusetts and had stated many grievances, but had obtained little satisfaction from the interview. Mortified and enraged at his failure to receive what he considered justice, he resolved to make one more effort to regain his supremacy over the vast and beautiful realm where his tribe had dwelt in the days of their prosperity.

He well knew that in New Marblehead there was a strong fort garrisoned by men of resolute character, who were determined to maintain their rights against all others. He knew that among them was the redoubtable Stephen Manchester, a man of boundless courage, who regarded him with profound hatred. It is stated that, at one time, when Polin and some of his warriors had encamped for the night near the fort,



Manchester had determined to kill him then and there. He sharpened a small axe and concealed it beneath his coat; and, taking his brother John with him, he visited the Indian camp to carry out his intention. On arriving there they met a disturbing situation. The chief was sleeping in the midst of a circle of sleeping braves. John, a mere boy, persuaded his brother to give up the attempt, but Stephen then and there took a vow to kill Polin when next they met.



INDIAN BATTLEGROUND

In the spring of that far-off year 1756, the old chieftain gathered a band of warriors near the present White's Bridge and the party came down the Presumpscot in canoes, landing in the vicinity of the little settlement in the gray dawn of a beautiful morning in May. Former visits had rendered him familiar with the habits of the settlers, and he waited in ambush for the day to advance, when the white men should leave the fort to do some spring planting.



On that morning, the 14th day of the month, Ezra Brown and Ephraim Winship, accompanied by a guard, consisting of four men and four boys, left the fort for the purpose of planting corn on Brown's lot, a mile east of the fort. The lot was No. 21, in the first division of hundred-acre lots, and is now the property of Lyman K. Woodbury. There being no wheeled vehicles in the settlement, they were obliged to yoke the oxen to a sled on which they had placed their seed and rude farming tools, and were proceeding slowly toward their destination. On arriving at the lot, Brown and Winship, who were in advance of the others, had laid aside their guns and were in the act of letting down the bars, when they were fired on by a party of Indians. Brown was instantly killed with a bullet through the heart; Winship received a bullet through the left arm, and another destroyed the sight of one eye. He fell senseless to the ground. The Indians, supposing both to be dead, rushed forward and took their scalps, taking two from the head of Winship, who had a "double crown."*

On hearing the report of the guns, four of the rear guard, John Farrow, Joseph Starling, and the boys, Stephen Tripp and Thomas Manchester, thoroughly frightened, ran back to the fort at full speed. The fighting blood of the remaining four was fully aroused, and they determined to teach the savages a lasting lesson. Cheered on by the voice of Abraham Anderson, who called out, "Follow on, my lads," they at once started in pursuit of the foe. With him were Stephen Manchester and the boys, Gershom Winship and Timothy Cloudman.

They passed through the bars, where the bodies of their fallen companions were lying and turned toward a brook.

* In spite of the "searching operation," Winship recovered from his wounds. The Indians had left a narrow strip of skin between the two crowns, which ever after presented a very singular appearance. He was a widower at the time, but remarried and had five more children, making eleven in all.



On the approach of the whites, the Indians concealed themselves behind trees, the chief taking his stand behind a great beech, that has stood within the memory of men known to the writer of this sketch. From this point of vantage, Polin, flushed with his success in slaying Brown, was the first to begin the fray. He discharged his musket at Anderson, but without effect. While attempting to reload, he exposed his person to Manchester, who was standing near Anderson, ready to fulfill his vow. Manchester instantly raised his musket, took swift but sure aim, fired, and Polin, the warrior king of the Rockameecooks, fell to rise no more.

The savages now made the woods resound with yells of rage, to which the little band of Spartans responded with a general volley, laying two more of the enemy low. This was too much for their stoicism to bear, and they fled, taking with them the bodies of their fallen companions, but leaving behind five packs, a bow, a quiver of arrows, and several other articles. By a circuitous route they made their way back to the canoes and retreated with all speed to the Basin Pond. There, as they afterward told William Bolton, a captive, they buried the body of the chief beneath the roots of a young beech tree. (At the end of this sketch we give you Whittier's poetical account of the burial.)

The alarm having been given at the fort, a party of armed men from the upper garrison house (Mayberry's) immediately started in pursuit. They took an easterly course, but missed the main body of the savages, who had already headed west for the river. At a place on the easterly side of Canada Hill, now known as "the Meadows," they overtook an Indian carrying a quarter of beef on his shoulder and armed with two guns. Seth Webb, the crack marksman of the settlement, fired and brought him to the ground; but he rose and made his escape. A well-authenticated tradition says that he died during that night, and that his body was buried a few days later near the brook. When Samuel T. Dole was a boy, he was shown a well-defined grave there, on the east side of the



road leading from the River Road to the Duck Pond, between the east branch of the brook and a place called Rye Hill, and was told that it was the last resting place of the Indian killed by Seth Webb on the memorable 14th of May.

The death of Chief Polin put an end to all further trouble with the Indians in this vicinity. They never again attempted to disturb the settlers in the possession of their land; but, beaten and discouraged, they soon after lost their tribal autonomy and, with the remnants of some New Hampshire tribes, became incorporated with the Canadian Indians.



FUNERAL TREE OF THE SOKOKIS 1756

(JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER)

Around Sebago's lonely lake
There lingers not a breeze to break
The mirror that its waters make.

The solemn pines along its shore,
The firs which hang its gray rocks o'er,
Are painted on its glassy floor.

The sun looks o'er with hazy eye,
The snowy mountain peaks that lie
Piled coldly up against the sky.

* * * * *

Yet green are Saco's* banks below,
And belts of spruce and cedar show,
Dark fringing round those cones of snow.

The earth hath felt the breath of spring,
Though yet on her deliverer's wing
The lingering frosts of winter cling.

* * * * *

Her tokens of renewing care
Hath Nature scattered everywhere,
In bud and flower, and warmer air.

But in their hour of bitterness,
What reck the broken Sokokis,
Beside their slaughtered chief, of this?

The turf's red stain is yet undried,—
Scarce have the death-shot echoes died
Along Sebago's† wooded side:

* Error—The Presumpscot, not the Saco, is the outlet of Sebago Lake.

† Error—The chieftain was slain ten miles south of the lake, where a granite slab marks the spot.

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And silent now the hunters stand,
Grouped darkly, where a swell of land
Slopes upward from the lake's white sand.

Fire and axe have swept it bare,
Save one lone beech, unclosing there
Its light leaves to the vernal air.

With grave, cold looks, all sternly mute,
They break the damp turf at its foot,
And bare its coiled and twisted root.

They heave the stubborn trunk aside,
The firm roots from the earth divide.—
The earth beneath yawns dark and wide.

And there the fallen chief is laid,
In tasselled garbs of skins arrayed,
And girded with his wampum braid.

* * * * *

'Tis done: the roots are backward sent,
The beechen tree stands up unbent,—
The Indian's fitting monument!

When of that sleeper's broken race
Their green and pleasant dwelling-place,
Which knew them once, retains no trace;

O long may sunset's light be shed
As now upon that beech's head,—
A green memorial of the dead!

There shall his fitting requiem be,
In northern winds, that, cold and free,
Howl nightly in that funeral tree.

To their wild wail the waves that break
Forever round that lonely lake
A solemn undertone shall make!

* * * * *

O, peeled, and hunted, and reviled,
Sleep on, dark tenant of the wild.
Great Nature owns her simple child!

* * * * *



FIRST CHURCH IN WINDHAM

WE have seen in a previous sketch that one condition imposed upon the original grantees of the town by the Great and General Court was that they “build a convenient meeting-house for the Publick worship of God” within five years of the date of their grant. As soon as there were enough families in the settlement, they started to fulfill this requirement. They contracted with a Mr. Nathaniel Coggswell to build a house of worship of Lot No. 33, that had been reserved for the ministry. The structure was to be forty feet long, thirty feet wide, and “ten feet high from the bottom of the sill to the upside of the plate, with a sufficient roof.” The sum of 120 pounds was appropriated (and paid) to clear the lot and build the house. Coggswell came here and had made considerable progress with the work. The building was raised and roofed. It lacked a floor, doors, and windows, was, in fact, a mere shell, when the Indians appeared, claiming the land, and so frightened the workmen that they left the building in this unfinished state. There is no evidence that Coggswell ever finished his contract. In the fall of 1743, just before the first settled minister was secured, it was “voted to repair the meeting-house forthwith, as to what is broken down and settled, and to finish the same according to former votes, and to build a necessary desk or pulpit, and erect suitable seats in said house.” This work may possibly have been done; but, in 1744, the settlers, fearing an Indian war, petitioned the Proprietors for leave to demolish the building and use the timber to erect a fort. Receiving no answer to this petition, upon the advice of the minister, Rev. John Wight, they did take the building down, used the timber as aforesaid, and held religious services in the fort until long after the Indian wars were over.

Rev. John Wight has been mentioned in a previous sketch as the twelfth settler in the township. The Proprietors

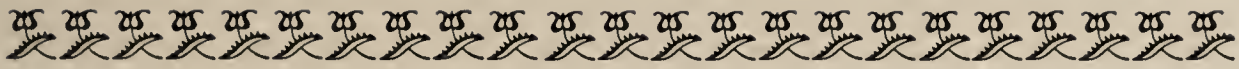


had been able to provide "a Learned Orthodox Minister," which was one of the conditions of the grant, more easily than to supply "a convenient meeting-house for the worship of God." They were exceedingly fortunate in the choice of Mr. Wight to minister to them. He was a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1721 and had preached several years before coming here. He preached in the town twenty-



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

nine Sabbaths before he was called. The first charge we find in the account book of Thomas Chute, dated in New Marblehead, is against Mr. Wight "for 29 weeks' board." He was formally installed as pastor on December 14, 1743. As the first incumbent of this position, he was given one of the first home lots outright. It was Lot No. 34, situated in the middle of the settlement. Mr. Wight and his heirs also were entitled to one sixty-third of the public lands, when future divisions were made. In this respect, he was on a par with the other Proprietors.



Mr. Wight was a true minister in every sense of the word. He devoted himself to supplying the manifold needs of an infant, backwoods parish. When the settlers were driven into the fort, he accompanied them, and probably seriously impaired his health in those days that literally "tried men's souls." He died in the fort on May 8, 1753, leaving a church of about 25 members.

It proved a very difficult task to provide a successor to Mr. Wight. There was no suitable meeting-house. The Proprietors could not give another lot of land to every succeeding pastor, and there ensued a long quarrel between the settlers and the Proprietors, as to what the latter would do to help secure a successor to Mr. Wight. The matter was taken before the General Court in order to compel the Proprietors to supply this help. Finally, a compromise was reached on June 6, 1760, whereby the Proprietors agreed to give a liberal sum for two years for this purpose and to endeavor, in the meantime, to get the town incorporated. This incorporation took place two years later, as we shall learn.

Encouraged by the liberality of the Proprietors, the settlers began at once to look about for a pastor. On September 22, 1762, Rev. Peter Thatcher Smith, son of the Rev. Thomas Smith, first minister of Portland, was ordained pastor in the new Town of Windham. Mr. Smith served as pastor until his dismissal on October 8, 1790, after a term of 28 years and 2 months. The ecclesiastical council of the district, which had been a party in securing Mr. Smith's dismissal, strongly recommended the church to attend seriously to "providing a decent place for the worship of God."

In 1768 and again in 1783 a meeting-house frame was erected, neither of which was completed, and subsequently both of them were taken down. One of these was, as stated by Smith, the historian, "near the house where Reuben Elder now (1840) lives, and one near where Rowland Rand now lives," wherever these locations may have been. If we count



these and the old first shell of a building as "churches," the fourth Congregational church was built in 1795 "on land given to the town by Joseph Blaney and Paul Little, Esqrs., and Capt. Thomas Barker, for a training ground, burying ground, and a site for a meeting-house." This location is on the summit of "Peter Anderson's Hill," in the south part of the town.

This structure was a very fine edifice for the times. It was a true type of early church architecture and, as such, deserves a detailed description. It was fifty feet long and forty feet wide, two stories high, with a double row of windows, filled with 7 x 9 inch glass, with a common pitched roof. When first built, it had a projecting porch, with a queer shaped roof, but some years later this was removed, and the building clapboarded and treated to a coat of white paint. One single door led from the outside to the hallway, which extended the width of the building, except that, at the opposite ends, there were narrow stairways leading to the singers' gallery. In a conspicuous place in the hall was fastened a wooden box with a glass front, in which the Town Clerk posted the names of those who were contemplating matrimony within three weeks. This piece of furniture was called "the publishment box" and was a source of unfeigned interest to all comers, young and old.

On entering the audience room, the first object to attract one's attention was the pulpit, placed directly opposite the entrance, at least a dozen feet above the floor, and reached by a narrow, winding stairway railed on either hand. This pulpit was upholstered with scarlet cloth, which had soon faded to a reddish brown. The top formed a sort of reading desk covered with a cushion of white velvet, on which reposed an ancient and well worn Bible. From the four corners of the pulpit hung large crimson tassels; while, to complete the whole, a curiously carved sounding board hung by a slender rod just above the minister's head.

The pews were of the old-fashioned box variety, about



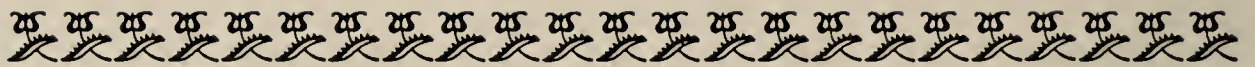
four feet high, with seats on three sides provided with hinges so that they could be turned up to afford standing room during prayer time. Considerable taste had been displayed in finishing the pews with panel work, nicely adjusted doors, and a top rail or moulding stained in imitation of mahogany. The singers' gallery was opposite the pulpit and was in perfect keeping with everything else in the room.

According to the ancient orthodox custom, no means of heating the meeting-house was ever introduced, even in the coldest weather; indeed such a thing would have been regarded as the sum of human depravity. A few families were provided with the old-fashioned foot stoves, in which a few live coals or a heated brick had been placed. These served to impart a slight degree of comfort to the owner's feet. Those less fortunate were supposed to absorb sufficient warmth from the two-hour sermon to keep the blood in circulation; and, aided by a large amount of faith, they appear to have been successful.

We have given this detailed description of a sectarian church building in a town history, because, for a long time, there was no other religious body in Windham; and, furthermore, this structure, as the largest and most central building in the town, was used for all public assemblages, including town meetings, for many years.

In 1834 the building was abandoned in favor of a new edifice at Windham Hill, then a flourishing village near the center of the parish. This church building, like its predecessor, is a beautiful specimen of the church architecture of its period*. The old building of 1795 was purchased, moved away, and converted into a barn. It is now standing on the farm of Mr. Gilbert Roberts in the south part of the town.

* The church has had a great honor paid it this year (1935), by being the only church pictured in the May number of *The National Geographic Magazine*, in the article on Maine, as typical of an old New England church.



The First Church has had thirteen pastors. Along with Mr. Smith, two of them have had very long terms of service. Rev. Luther Wiswall, the eleventh pastor, served from 1854 to his death, which occurred in 1885. He was 84 years of age. The present pastor, Rev. James E. Aikins, came here in 1891 and is, therefore, serving his 44th year, the longest in the history of the church. It is a very fine thing for a parish to have one pastor for so long a time; and the old First Church is to be congratulated on the long pastorate of Mr. Aikins.



THE PARSON SMITH HOUSE

(BY PROF. REGINALD R. GOODELL)

ABOUT two miles from South Windham village on the River Road, on an elevated and beautiful site not far from the location of the old Province Fort, stands one of the oldest and most interesting houses in town. It is the Parson Smith House, built in 1764 by the Rev.



PARSON SMITH HOUSE

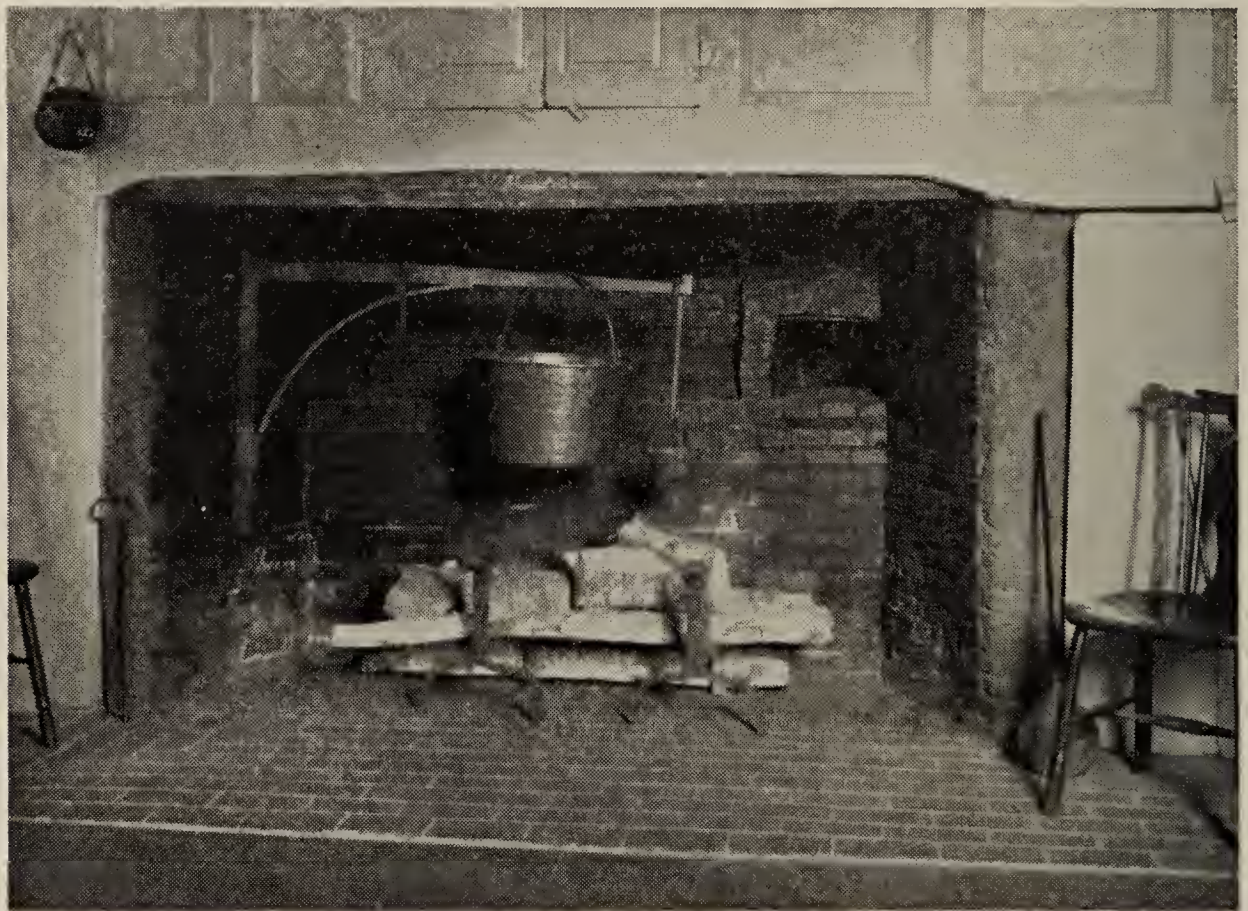
Peter Thatcher Smith, a graduate of Harvard College in 1753, who was ordained as the second minister of the town in 1762. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Smith, the first settled minister in Falmouth, now Portland. The house was occupied by Mr. Smith on his marriage to Elizabeth Wendell, daughter of Jacob Wendell of Boston, and granddaughter of Evarts Jansen Wendell, who settled in Albany, New York, in 1645.

Founded literally on a rock, there are few houses, nowa-



days, so strongly built as this colonial mansion, a sturdy structure, two and a half stories high; and there are few houses in Windham so interesting to both architect and antiquarian. Through its hospitable doors many interesting and distinguished people have passed in its 171 years.

The frame of the house and all of the supporting timbers are of hand-hewn oak, the panelling, wainscots, and floors of hand-worked pumpkin pine, all held in place by oak pegs and hand-made nails. A wide hall runs through the house on both the first and second stories. From the lower hall two flights



FIREPLACE IN PARSON SMITH HOUSE

go up to graceful and dignified balcony landings on the second floor. The rooms opening from these halls are large, high, and well-proportioned, with many paned windows. The chimneys are enormous, and every room has a fireplace, the one in the kitchen burning ten-foot logs. One can well believe that in winter one man was kept busy looking after the fires.

The house has always been occupied by the same family and is still occupied by descendants in the fifth generation.



FIRST SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLHOUSE — SCHOOL FUND

AN old tradition, and one deserving of confidence, states that the first school ever taught in New Marblehead was kept by Mrs. Mary (Curtis) Chute, wife of the first settler. From what we know of her, she was a woman of good ability and had doubtless enjoyed the privileges of the common schools of Marblehead. Wishing to do her part in the development of the new township where her lot had been cast, she gathered the children belonging to the infant settlement around her in her own house, or, later, in her quarters at the fort, and, amid the multiplicity of cares incident to a settler's home in the wilderness, she found time to teach her little class the rudiments of an English education.

The first school of which we have any official record was kept by Samuel Webb, who came here from Tiverton, R. I., in 1744. He is said to have kept his school in one of the flankers of the fort. After the Indian wars were over the settlers built a schoolhouse a few rods south of the fort, on the opposite side of the road, in which for many years "the village master taught his little school." To this house came Benjamin Moody, a native of Newbury, who remained for several terms and then went to other fields of labor. He was succeeded by John Patterson, who is described by one of his pupils as "a red-headed Irishman." He seems to have been a decided improvement over Moody. Fifty years ago there were several persons living who united in saying that "Master Timothy Kennard" was the teacher *par excellence* of their childhood. He died here September 7, 1819, unmarried.

We do not know the exact date when the first schoolhouse was erected. The first mention made of such a structure in the town records is on October 11, 1770, when it was voted



to raise 200 pounds, old tenor, to build a schoolhouse. An old resident, Mr. Abraham Cloudman, is authority for the statement that the house stood opposite the farmhouse of the late John Anderson, on the west side and within the limits of the River Road. Mr. Cloudman stated that he remembered the building as a small, rude structure, low posted, and heated by a fireplace. In all probability it was not all finished when first used, as we find the following record:



KENNARD SCHOOLHOUSE

“Dec. 25, 1772. Voted that Mr. Richard Dole finish shingling the schoolhouse and put Collars round the Chimney, an Clabbord the whole of the School House, and that the said Dole shall provide stuff to do the work with, and do the said work within three weeks from this 25th day of December, 1772, and that said Dole shall be paid Twenty Pounds old tenor for the above-mentioned labor.”

In 1790 — no day recorded — it was voted to give the old schoolhouse to the Widow Young. Mr. Cloudman is authority



for the statement that Mrs. Young converted it into a dwelling house and occupied it for many years, and that, after her decease, an old Scotch tailor named Angus lived there. We do not know whether Angus owned it or not. It was finally taken down and so disappears from history.

In accordance with the original grant of the township, as we have stated already, one-sixty-third of the land was to be used for the support of schools. In 1802 a permit was obtained from the Great and General Court to sell the school lands to the town and invest the proceeds for the benefit of a school fund. The sum of \$2440 was realized for this fund; and the interest at 6%, or \$146.40, is raised annually by the town for school purposes, in addition to other school appropriations.

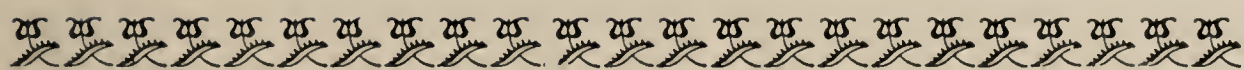


CANADA HILL—EARLY ABODE OF WILD ANIMALS

THIS miniature mountain is situated in the southerly part of the town. It is between two and three hundred feet high and nearly a mile long. It is covered with a dense forest of pine, hemlock, and hardwood timber, much of which is now quite valuable. The entire hill is the result of an internal convulsion that took place in some prehistoric period of our planet's history. The rock is mostly granite, with occasional layers of mica and slate; while, in some exposed places, are seen finely developed trap dykes in the form of steps that look like the work of a human artist. There are many picturesque spots scattered on and around the hill, the most noted being the "Porcupine's Den." This is near the crest of the hill and consists of huge masses of granite piled one on the other in a confused mass to a considerable height; this shows that a tremendous power has worked here in that far-off time when the earth was in its infancy.

Some parts of this upheaval present perpendicular precipices, other places are roughly rounded slopes covered with shrubs and trailing vines, in summer redolent with the odor of myriad wild flowers. The labyrinths that everywhere traverse the ledge make a scene of rugged beauty far exceeding any other locality to be found in this vicinity. Not far from the Den is a small pond, about half an acre in extent, that has never been dry in the memory of man. Surrounded on all sides by evergreen trees, and half hidden by flowering shrubs and tall grasses, this tiny lakelet forms a scene of rare sylvan beauty that makes it a favorite trysting place for lovers of nature in her quiet aspects.

The view from the western summit is exceedingly fine, embracing a beautiful panorama of forests, well-cultivated



farms, winding streams, and thriving villages; while, in the far distance, as far as the eye can see, tower the everlasting hills, Mount Washington and the entire Presidential Range. Nearer rest the rounded summits of Peaked Mountain, Saddleback, Chocorua, and Kearsarge.

The hill is said to have taken its name from the following circumstance. About 1770, William Mayberry, called "Cash Bill," cleared a farm on the southern slope of the hill and built a house and barn, the traces of which are still to be seen about ten rods from the road and nearly halfway to the summit. When the barn was raised, they had a pretty lively time. Rum flowed like water; all and sundry became more or less intoxicated and boisterous. While the revel was at its height, a man named William Elkins in a foolhardy spirit climbed the highest tree, an immense pine, growing nearby. When asked how far he could see, he replied with drunken gravity, "All over the world and a part of Canada." A bottle of rum was then smashed against the trunk of the tree, and the hill was named *Canada Hill*. CANADA HILL LET IT REMAIN. LET IT NOT BE CALLED HIGHLAND CLIFF, AS SOME OF A LATER GENERATION WANT TO CALL IT.

The early settlers found here an abundance of wild animals to dispute with them the sovereignty of the magnificent forests that then covered the entire township. Many traditions have come down to us from the older people, some of which were related to Samuel T. Dole, when he was a boy in the 1830's and '40's. Among them are the following:

Ichabod Hanson, first of the name in Windham, built a log house near where his grandson Joshua later lived, the farm being in 1895 owned by "Billy" Waterhouse. One bright morning in spring he was attracted by the sound of a waterfall in a southerly direction from his house. Upon examination, he found that the waters of Dole's Brook near the house had been dammed up during the preceding days by beavers, and a pond covering several acres had been formed,



the water flowing in one unbroken sheet over the top. The beavers were busily employed at their usual vocations. Some were standing guard over the dam ; others were bringing food to the colony. Hanson quietly withdrew and kept his discovery a profound secret until the following winter. He then returned, broke down the dam, and killed the entire community, receiving enough money to complete the payments due on his farm.

In 1769 William Mayberry, mentioned earlier in this sketch, was looking for a place to settle and discovered a colony of these sagacious animals in a pond which they had made on a branch of Inkhorn Brook, on the east side of Canada Hill. The following winter he broke out the dam and killed the beavers. These were the last of which we have any record in Windham. The following spring the place where the pond had been came up to grass, and Mayberry built his log house there. He said that he chose this locality on account of the fine grass growing in the bed of the old pond. The dam is still to be seen for several rods, and the spot is still called "the Meadows."

While Mr. Mayberry lived there, he lost six calves one night through "wild cats," which were probably Canadian lynxes. His daughter Betsy told her grandson, Samuel T. Dole, that each calf had been bitten on the back near the shoulders, and that their hearts had been entirely torn out by the ferocious beasts. She also remembered that, in the fall of 1783, a large moose came out of the woods and fed with the cattle, then disappeared slowly into the forest.

Another night her father called them all to the door to listen to the howling of the wolves a few rods away. The next day a neighbor, William Campbell, reported the loss of three sheep.

Bears were the cause of much loss to the crops of the settlers. Once, while grandmother Betsy with her brothers and sisters was gathering ripe strawberries, they suddenly came upon a bear sleeping at the roots of a large pine that had been



blown over by the wind. They hurried home and told their father. The bear had disappeared when they returned, but he set a trap made of logs that afternoon. The following day he had to hurry away early and forgot the trap. In the course of the forenoon the oldest son, John, a lad of twelve, found the trap sprung and empty. On looking around, he saw the bear limping nearby and apparently in great pain. John quietly returned to the house, slyly took his father's flint-lock, and returned to the place. Resting his gun across a log, he fired and killed the "Varmint." He then informed his mother of what he had done, and, in a short time, mother and children were all assembled around the dead animal, the mother scolding John one minute for his rashness, and praising his courage the next. They managed to skin the game and quarter the carcass. Then, having no wheeled vehicle, they dragged it home on a hand sled; and "many a good meal we had off him," said John, when relating his adventure later.

The last bear seen in this part of Windham was shot by Samuel Dole, senior, in 1790.



WITCHCRAFT IN NEW MARBLEHEAD

TWO hundred years ago a belief in witchcraft was universal in New England. This superstition was not confined to the ignorant, but those who had received academic degrees from our best institutions of learning were among its firm believers.

The inhabitants of New Marblehead, like all others, had full faith that witches did exist. Every small neighborhood was afflicted with some person or persons, usually old women, who, with the aid of his Satanic Majesty, could control sickness, render certain children idiotic, spoil the cream in the churn, resolve soap into its original elements, and in like ways invert the processes of nature. They could charm money from secret hiding places, kill "the cattle on a thousand hills," and raise the Devil generally. By the use of a special instrument called the "witch bridle," they could force a victim to do whatsoever they wished, if we are to accept the testimony of the victims. By its unholy power they could transform anything, from a man to a bootjack, into any kind of animal, instantly subservient to their will. In short, they were more dreaded by our ancestors than any other plague under heaven.

But every poison is supposed to have an antidote, so there were numerous charms of greater or less potency in counteracting these magic spells. An old horse shoe, if well heated, was supposed to leave an imprint on some part of the witch's anatomy, and the name of God spoken aloud would cause an immediate stampede of the pests.

Among the collection of legends and traditions relating to his native town, Samuel T. Dole has seven relating to witchcraft. We believe that modern youth is far enough from the superstitions of those days, and is sane enough in other ways,



so that one of these tales may be related here, as a specimen of the superstitions of an earlier day, and will be received in no spirit of credulity. For that reason only we here give

THE ENCHANTED CHURN

(BY SAMUEL T. DOLE)

ONE of the men I well knew in my boyhood was a neighbor whom we shall call by the fictitious name of John Hill. He was a well-to-do farmer and an upright man, but, like many of his generation, was extremely superstitious. He used to relate the following story with all apparent sincerity.

“I had a neighbor whom I shall here call Wright, but that was not his real name. His wife was generally regarded as a witch in the community, and was therefore looked upon with great dread for her occult powers. The Wright family depended a great deal upon their neighbors for many small accommodations, and there were few who dared refuse any request they might make, because of the vengeance of Mrs. Wright.

“One day I started out quite early in the morning for the mill at Horsebeef, hoping to get some corn ground before a large number should assemble for the same purpose. I had some important farm work to do later that day, if possible. While I was passing the Wright place, out came the old lady and asked me to wait while she should get a bag of corn ready to take to the mill. I was in a tremendous hurry, as I have said, and mustered up courage enough to refuse. This excited the ire of the old lady, and, shaking her long, bony finger in my face, she screamed, ‘John Hill, you’ll be sorry for this!’

“Now, that morning, my wife had put her cream in the churn, and I had assisted her until the butter had nearly come, when I left for the mill. After I had come in sight of the mill, I saw an unusual crowd waiting their turn, for evidently everyone else had come early, as I had, in order to have



a fine day for their farming. There were so many ahead of me that I was obliged to wait nearly all day to have my grain ground, and so lost valuable time for my other work.

“On my return home, I found my wife still churning; and, upon inquiry, I found that, shortly after I had left home, the butter refused to gather and had finally become cream again. Then I knew that the ‘old sarpint’ was at her tantrums again, and I determined to teach her a lesson.

“After having tried all known remedies to break the spell, and having found none efficacious, I procured a well-worn horse shoe, heated it red hot, and put it into the churn. Believe it or not, the butter came good and solid in less than five minutes — and, furthermore, the old woman’s hand was wrapped up with a burn for more than a week afterward.”



EARLY GROWTH OF THE TOWNSHIP—ACT OF INCORPORATION

THE first stage in the growth of New Marblehead may be said to have ended with the arrival of the first minister, Rev. John Wight, in December 1743, five years after Chute had brought his family into the forest. There were nine other families when Mr. Wight came.

The second minister, Rev. Peter Thatcher Smith, gives a list of thirty-nine families, when he was ordained in 1762. The names of Graffam, Hunnewell, Mayberry, Elder, Chase, Anderson, Evins, Hall, Mugford, Manchester, Bolton, Farrow, Crague, Stevens, Lowell, Noyes, Webb, Trott, Chute, Campbell, Walker, Bodge, Starling, Winship, Bayley, Maxfield, Miller, Knight, and Stinchfield appear on the list.

In 1760 the inhabitants of New Marblehead petitioned the Great and General Court of Massachusetts for a charter of incorporation as a town. On June 12, 1762 Governor Francis Bernard signed the act of incorporation; that may be assigned as the date when Windham was born and New Marblehead ceased to exist. There is no reliable record to show why *Windham* was selected as the name of the sixteenth township in the District of Maine. The original town of Windham is in the shire of Norfolk in England. There are seven towns named Windham in the United States.

The population of the town steadily increased until 1860, when it is recorded in the census of that year as 2,635. Since that time there has been a decrease. In 1900 there were 1,929 persons in the town. This decrease may be attributed, in a great part, to a falling off in the manufacturing centers, due to disastrous floods, fires, and the use of water powers for industries that take but few men to run. The farming population has been more constant, except for smaller families, as everywhere.

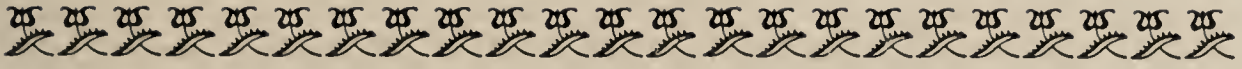


TOWN MEETINGS AND TOWN HOUSE

AS soon as the town had been incorporated, it was necessary to hold a meeting for the election of officers. The act of incorporation had been signed on June 12, 1762, and on the fifth day of July the first town meeting was held in Windham in the old fort. The following are some of the officers elected: Thomas Chute, Clerk; Caleb Graffam, Thomas Mayberry, and John Farrow, Selectmen; Abraham Anderson, Treasurer. There were field drivers, fence viewers, tithing men, a sealer of weights and measures, and a constable elected. It is interesting to note that there was no school official in the town. The first mention we find of a school committee, performing the functions of school officers of the present, is in 1815.

Town meetings were held in the fort until 1788. In the following year the meeting was in the schoolhouse at what is now Newhall. This building was used until 1796, when the new Congregational Church was obtained for the purpose, as the largest building in town. In 1811 the Friends meeting-house, which stood nearly opposite the dwelling house of the late Nathaniel Cobb, became the town hall and remained as such for several years. The present town house was built in 1833. It is a brick structure fifty feet long and forty feet wide, with walls thirteen feet high.

Besides serving as the town hall, this building was used for the town high school until 1910, when the present high school building was erected. The author well remembers teaching English and Latin in the high school in the fall of 1896. We were crowded into one small room where the only assistant had his classes. External conditions were very unfavorable to the best results; but, where there is the will to learn, such conditions do not matter so much. The various classes were there strictly for business, and they did excellent work.



WINDHAM TOWN HOUSE



THE DUCK POND

THIS beautiful lake lies on the extreme easterly side of Windham. The south end is in Westbrook, and the easterly shore is in Falmouth. The pond is three miles long, and has an average width of a mile. Its shores are densely wooded with trees indigenous to our northern cli-



THE DUCK POND

mate. The waters are clear, cool, and of great depth, abounding in fish of an excellent quality. In former years pickerel and an occasional speckled trout rewarded the patience of the angler. About 1860 black bass were introduced and have increased so rapidly that but few of the original denizens of the lake are left.

Exceedingly romantic and inviting spots are to be found along the entire shore, which never fail to attract attention as one wanders on foot or sails along the placid waters. Many



of these localities are now utilized for summer cottages and picnic grounds. At the head of the pond is a fine sandy beach, semicircular in form, several rods wide and bordered by shoal water, which renders it safe for bathing.

Tradition says that the first settlers found here a small band of Indians, who soon disappeared and were never after seen. If this is correct, they were probably a part of Chief Polin's band, whose headquarters were at White's Bridge, and who came here on account of the abundance and the excellent quality of the fish. Probably in that far-off time the pond had an Indian name, but no one knows what that name was. On the outlet is an excellent water power. There was first a clothiers' and wool carding mill; next a paper mill and later a mill for the manufacture of wooden goods. The outlet empties into the Presumpscot River at Riverton.

Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century wild swans were among the water fowl frequenting the small ponds of Cumberland County. At that time Richard Knight of Falmouth shot a white swan, one of a pair which came to the Duck Pond every season. None have ever been seen there since.



DUNCAN McINTOSH

AMONG the first settlers of what was known later as the Scotland School District in Windham was Duncan McIntosh. He was born in the Highlands of old Scotland in 1737. The family tradition says that, when a young man, he married Jane Ferguson, the daughter of a neighbor and lived a short time in his ancestral home near the seacoast in Argyleshire. It appears that Mr. McIntosh was a descendant of a family of Covenanters; and, as such, he was persecuted for his religion. Finally, one night, he was besieged in his dwelling; and, being in danger of capture by overwhelming numbers, he literally cut his way through the opposing mob, and escaped with his wife to the seashore. There, by great good luck, they found a vessel about to sail for America, on which they took passage and, in due time, landed in Portland.

He had brought from his native land but a small part of the wealth he possessed and was obliged to begin life anew in a land of strangers. One thing, however, he had retained, and that was the broadsword, which had been his sole dependence in the hour of supreme peril. This weapon was, in 1895, owned by his great-grandson, B. F. McIntosh of Portland. The writer of this sketch, Samuel T. Dole, saw and handled it many times and listened to traditions of the family from the lips of one of its members who died many years ago. The old sword is a veritable relic of bygone years. It has a long, straight, two-edged blade of superb temper and a curious iron hilt, so constructed as to cover the entire hand, and was intended to cut or thrust with equal facility.

Shortly after his arrival in America, Mr. McIntosh purchased a lot of land at the head of the Duck Pond in Windham, near the Falmouth line. There being no roads at the time, he purchased a boat, into which he loaded his household



effects and a few tools and paddled across the harbor from Portland to the mouth of the Presumpscot River; thence to the outlet of the Duck Pond near Pride's Bridge; then up the outlet to the pond. He was compelled to tow the boat by main strength a greater part of the way, after leaving the Presumpscot, in which labor, it is said, he was materially assisted by his wife, who was no weakling. After reaching



HOUSE OF DUNCAN McINTOSH

the pond he quickly paddled the remaining three miles to the land he had purchased.

Here, on a beach of beautiful white sand, he landed his worldly goods and prepared to make a home in the primeval wilderness. A few rods east from the head of the pond he built a log house and cleared a small patch of ground, which he surrounded with a log fence and planted to corn and garden vegetables. The soil was new and productive, and his crops grew rapidly. When he was nearly ready to harvest, the bears proved a source of no small annoyance. Attracted



by the growing corn, of which they were very fond, they broke down the fence and were in a fair way to destroy the entire crop.

Now tradition says that one day Mrs. McIntosh went to the inclosure to get vegetables for dinner, carrying with her a keen-edged carving knife. On her arrival a huge bear, which had been making free with the growing corn, quickly ran toward a hole in the fence. On beholding the grim intruder, the Highland blood of the good woman was roused to fever heat, and she determined on swift and sure vengeance. So, as his bearship was attempting to make his escape, she seized him from behind and by repeated thrusts of the knife actually laid him dead on the spot.

Afterward, on being asked if she were not afraid during the transaction, she replied, "No, no, I just caught him by the stub of the tail and jabbed him till he died;" then added, "A rare bit of food the goodman and I had off the carcass."

Another tradition has it that Mr. McIntosh had brought from Portland a new scythe that had never been sharpened. The nearest grindstone was at the Province Fort, five miles away. He whittled out a dozen pine sticks flat, took them with a pot of grease down to the pond, sprinkled the greased sticks liberally with sand, and with them actually rubbed the scythe to a sharp edge.

Mr. McIntosh is described as a large-framed man, endowed with great muscular strength, active and energetic in character, with dark hair and deep gray eyes, clear-cut and prominent features. By hard work and rigid economy he became quite wealthy for the times and was greatly respected by all who knew him. He had several children. He died September 10, 1814, aged 77 years.



EARLY HOMES, FURNISHINGS, CLOTHING, AND FOOD

A BRIEF account of the early manner of life of the first settlers should be of interest to the younger people of our town, although there is nothing peculiar to Windham in these matters. They were the customs of New



COLONIAL FURNITURE AND WEAPONS

England pioneers everywhere, and many of them belong to the century they represent.

Our first settlers were men of limited means. Their houses were made of logs, roughly hewn on three sides and firmly locked at the ends; they rose to the height of a single story. The chinks between the logs were stuffed with grass, or clay, or some other suitable substance. The roofs were covered with birch bark, over which were laid long shingles or



splints. Some huts had floors of hewn timber; others had a dirt floor. Rooms were made by hanging bed quilts from beam to beam. An immense fireplace supplied heat, and there was no dearth of fuel. A pit in (or under) the floor served to keep vegetables from freezing.

Wolves, foxes, and bears robbed them of fowls, domestic animals, and crops. The principal crops were corn, barley, rye, oats, peas, and beans. Potatoes were not regarded with much favor. One settler is said to have remarked that a bushel of potatoes would last his family of seven persons all winter. Their meat came largely from the forest, and the fish from brook and river.

Clothing was made from wool produced at home and manufactured by the housewife on spinning wheel and hand loom. The style of dress for men is familiar in pictures of George Washington and men of his time. Women wore long full skirts, generally made of flannel and dyed to suit the wearer's taste.

We give you here a picture of some colonial furniture and implements owned by Mrs. Charles A. Smith, that have come down to her from the Lowell family, and have always been in the same house.



VARIOUS CHURCH SOCIETIES

IT should be remembered that, before we became a nation, a church tax was levied in many communities. This was for the support of the established church in that community, whatever that church might be. In the Puritan towns of Massachusetts it was the church that now bears the



SECOND MEETING HOUSE

name of Congregational. In Windham there was such a tax. The First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteed religious freedom in the state for the first time in the history of any great nation.

Like many other New England communities, Windham became a refuge for Quakers; and, as in all these places, they were far from welcome when they first arrived. They objected to paying the church tax. In 1774 the Town voted,



“That all persons who call themselves friends or Quakers, whom the headman of that society shall own to be of that society shall be exempted from paying ministerial taxes.” Eighteen families were exempted in this way. In fact, Windham is to be congratulated on refraining from persecuting them, as so many communities were in the habit of doing, and on giving them this exemption with so little hesitation. They erected a small church building near Windham Center, and later made an addition to it, in which they had an academy. The present meeting-house was erected in 1849.

The Freewill Baptists had a church building at Mallison Falls. Later they removed to the Gorham side of the river.

The Universalists started a church at South Windham in 1840 and raised a building there on September 1st of that year. The organization has had a prosperous career.

The Second Adventist Society came here in 1841-2. In 1872 the Chase Meeting-house was built as a union church for the General Baptists and Adventists, but the latter society has occupied it alone for many years.

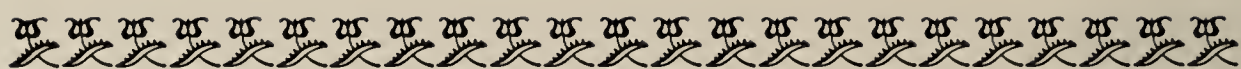


THE NEW KING AND HIS COLONIAL POLICY — WINDHAM IN THE REVOLUTION

AS we have stated in a previous sketch, there were no Indian attacks on Windham after the death of Polin in 1756. In September, 1759, came the fall of Quebec, with the collapse of French political influence on this continent. In 1760 a new king, George the Third, ascended the throne of the English nation. It is always well to remember that New England was a thoroughly loyal member of the British Empire until this time.

George III was the exact opposite of his predecessor. Under George II, the Whig party had been in control of political affairs. The Whigs were liberal in their colonial policies, and there was no serious friction between America and England during their supremacy. With regard to their attitude toward the policy of taxation without representation, as it affected America, the Whig party became divided into two groups, soon after George III became king. The Old Whigs, with Edmund Burke as the leader, believed it was legally right to impose such taxes, but that it was inexpedient to do so. The New Whigs, under William Pitt, believed it was both illegal and morally wrong to tax the colonists without some form of representation. Opposed squarely to the New Whigs were the Tories, under Grenville, and later Lord North, who believed it was legal and expedient to tax the colonies without representation.

The alleged cause for this taxation was the claim that the colonies had benefited most by the results of the French and Indian wars and should be taxed to pay the cost of those campaigns, besides one-third of the cost for a standing army of 10,000 British troops to be maintained in the colonies. In his famous *Speech on Conciliation with America*, Burke shows conclusively that the colonists had paid much more



than their fair share of the war expenses. Furthermore, the Americans objected seriously to having a standing army in their midst, both because it was unnecessary and was a threat over them. The Tories, with the support of the King, kept on levying unpopular taxes.

When Parliament repealed the Stamp Act in 1766, a Declaratory Act was passed at the same time, which stated that, in spite of repeal, Parliament had the full power to pass such acts as the Stamp Act, whenever it wished to do so. Any good modern American history will give a full explanation of the causes of the Revolution. They are more complex than many textbooks used to represent. We are only concerned with the part Windham played in this momentous conflict.

On February 16, 1773, the Town passed the following vote:

“Voted, to choose a committee to act on anything the town may think proper, in answer to the letter of correspondence sent by the town of Boston to this town, concerning the infringements which are made upon the rights and privileges we ought to enjoy, and to do anything the town may think right and proper in answer to this letter.”

Richard Mayberry, Z. Hunnewell, Caleb Graffam, Thomas Trott, and Hugh Crague were chosen a committee for the above-named purpose. At an adjourned meeting held February 25th the committee made the following report:

“To the worthy gentlemen who are the committee of correspondence for the town of Boston:

“Gentlemen: We who are the committee for the town of Windham have considered your pamphlet which you sent to this town, and we report as follows: We understand that many towns older and much more capable than we are of judging of affairs have fully investigated the subject; therefore we think it needless for us to be very particular in the affair. But we agree with you gentlemen in your sentiments



concerning the liberties and privileges which we ought to enjoy, and the infringements which are made of the same. We, the people of Windham, have suffered much by the Indians, and did expect no other from them, if we fell into their hands. But little did we think that unconstitutional and unbearable measures would be taken by those whom we depended on to protect and defend our interests and privileges, both civil and sacred, even to bring us and our posterity into the greatest bondage, slavery, and misery that people can well be under, even equal to or greater than the Egyptian bondage.

“Therefore *Resolved*, That we declare ourselves to be true and legal subjects of our king, and are ready to do our utmost whenever we are called on to defend his royal person and interest.

“*Resolved*, That we look upon it our duty as well as interest, both for ourselves and posterity, to stand up in defense of those privileges and liberties that our goodly fathers purchased for us at so dear a rate as the expense of their own blood, and that we used formerly and still ought to enjoy.

“*Resolved*, That the town of Windham returns humble and hearty thanks to the town of Boston for the care and regard they discover for us and the whole province.

“*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolves be registered in the Town Clerk’s office, that the rising generation may see what care their forefathers have taken to defend their liberties and privileges, that they may take like care if they are called to it as we are.

RICHARD DOLE, *Town Clerk.*”

In January, 1774, and later in February of the same year, the people of Windham repeated the same sentiments in official form.

On September 21, 1774, a convention of delegates from Cumberland County met in Portland to take action on the serious situation existing between Great Britain and her

1 After a Town meeting (99) being legally warned the freemen
 and other inhabitants of the town of Ashburn met together on
 Tuesday the 19 day of this instant month at Ten o'clock and place
 mentioned in the warning and acted on the Articles following
 2 Voted m^r David Barker moderator for the meeting
 3 Voted that m^r 3 veritable himself be a Committee of
 4 Voted that Capt. Caleb Giffman
 5 Voted that Capt. Richard Mayberry Safety for the Town
 6 Voted that m^r Thomas Foster
 7 Voted that m^r Isaac Hardy of Windham
 8 Voted that this meeting be dissolved
 9 Richard Dole Town Clerk

These are in Duance to the Precept to us sent by
 the Sheriff of our County of Cumberland to warn the
 freeholders and other inhabitants of the Town of Windsor
 to be qualified as the Law Directs by Vote in Town affairs
 to be held at the black house in Town on Monday the
 twentieth Day of this instant may at four o'clock afternoon
 to act on the following articles
 To Choose a moderator for a meeting
 To Choose or Elect some Person or Persons if they so Chuse to
 Represent them in the extraordinary Court of the Great and General
 Court or possibly appointed to be held at the meeting house in
 Waterbury upon Wednesday the twenty ninth Day of may
 instant
 David Barker
 Thomas Froth
 Windsor may 16 1776
 Richard Dole Town Clerk

Underland & windham may 20 1776
At a town meeting being legally warned the freeholders and
other inhabitants of the town met together at time and place
and acted on the articles following viz
1st That Mr Richard Harwood moderator for 1st meeting
2nd That vote to send any Representative this year
Richard Dole Town Clerk

Cumberland & Westmoreland 100 January 22 1771
 This may Certify that J. Margaret Mayberry Administratrix
 Hather, Heir, Exor, &c. of my Hogs man named Loman
 it being the sum of his appraisel of w^{ch} Thomas Mayberry
 Esqr. lately Deceased in Westmoreland, and of herby Policy &c.
 The above named Loman is free on his own motion
 As witness my hand
 Margret Mayberry
 Wives w^{ch} Richard Dole
 Joseph Wade
 Richard Dole Town Clerk

IN
CONGRESS July 4 1776
A D E C L A R A T I O N By The
Representatives of THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
In General Convention Assembled

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness - that to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their Powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundations on such Principles and organizing it in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence indeed will dictate, that Governments long established should not be changed for light and trifling Causes, and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed, but when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing

is unfit to be ruler of a (103) Free People! — —
 Nor have we been wanting in Attention to our British
 Brethren; we have waited them from time to time of
 Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable
 Jurisdiction over us. we have reminded them of the (Grim-
 maces of our Emigration and Settlement here, we have
 appealed to their Native Justice and Magnanimity; and we
 have urged them by the ties of our common kindred to dis-
 tinguish between the wrongs which would inevitably interrupt our Com-
 munity and Correspondence. they too have been deaf to the voice
 of Justice and of Concord. we must therefore separate.
 And separating which, denounces our Separation and has
 them, as we told the rest of mankind, Enemies in war; in
 Peace, Friends. We therefore the Representatives of the united
 States of America, in General Congress assembled, do
 hereby to the Supreme Judge of the world for the Rectitude
 of our intentions, do, in the Name and by the Authority
 of the Good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish
 and Declare that these United Colonies are, and of Right
 ought to be, free and independent States; that they
 are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown,
 and that all Political Connection, between them and the
 State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved;
 and that as free and Independent States, they have full
 Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances,
 Establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and things
 which Independent States may of Right do. and for the
 Support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Pro-
 tection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each
 other our Lives our Fortunes and our sacred Honor

Signed by Order and in Behalf of the Congress

John HANCOCK PRESIDENT
 Attest Charles Thompson Secretary

in Council July 17th 1776
 Ordered, that the Declaration of Independence be printed
 and a copy sent to the ministers of each Parish, of every
 Denomination, within this State; and that they severally be
 Required to read the same to their respective Congregations
 as soon as Divine Service is ended in the afternoon, on the

First Lord Day after they shall have received it:— and
 After such Publication thereof, to deliver the said Declaration
 to the Clerks of their several Towns or Districts; who are
 hereby Required to Record the same. in their respective
 Town or District Books, there to remain as a Perpetual
 Memorial thereof
 in the Name and by order of the Council A. Dorby Jr
 Secy
 A true Copy Mest John Avery Dep. Secy
 Salem, Massachusetts Bay: Printed by L. Fessell by the
 Authority of Richard Dole Junr

FROM WINDHAM TOWN RECORDS



colonies. Zerubbabel Hunnewell, Thomas Trott, and David Barker represented Windham at this convention. On the following day a committee of the convention reported a list of grievances and recommendations to be presented to the several towns. Among other recommendations was one calling for the organization of militia companies and the purchase of ammunition. On this recommendation Windham took immediate action and at the annual March meeting elected William Knights, Captain; David Barker, Lieutenant, and Richard Dole, Ensign. The town also raised twenty-seven pounds for ammunition and chose Caleb Graffam to "fix up the Great Gun and Swivels." We have already commented on this somewhat humorous measure to defend the town from an invasion by the redcoats.

After the Battle of Lexington Windham chose a Committee of Safety annually for several years. Men began to join the army at once.

Windham's copy of the Declaration of Independence did not reach the town for several weeks after the Fourth of July. It was at once inscribed on the town books, where it still remains.

Mr. Nathan Goold, of a well-known Windham family and later in charge of the records of the Maine Historical Society, has compiled a list of Windham soldiers in the Revolution. This record shows ninety-one names. In Dole's *Windham in the Past* may be read a complete record of the activities of Windham in the Revolution, along with a detailed account of the term of service and later career of many of these men. It may be said, in brief, that no town can show a larger percentage of men in active service, in proportion to the population, than ours.

With the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, on October 19, 1781, hostilities ceased. The war was virtually over, and those who had survived the terrible ordeal returned to their homes. They were as "poor as poverty itself," but they



possessed the consciousness of having well performed their part in the great drama of national independence, and could leave to posterity that richest of legacies, *Freedom and Union*.

One instance of how readily these old soldiers returned to their former occupations will serve as an illustration of their zeal and energy. Richard Dole, after returning from three years' service, arrived home late in the afternoon. The next morning at sunrise found him in his joiner shop at work on a job he had left unfinished when he joined the army. Others were equally energetic, and in a short time a season of activity prevailed everywhere throughout the township.



INTERESTING INCIDENTS ASSOCIATED WITH WINDHAM IN THE REVOLUTION

IN November, 1776, Capt. Richard Mayberry of Windham enlisted a company for three years' service in the Continental Army. Of this company, eleven members, including the captain, were from Windham. They were Sergeant Josiah Chute, Corporal Ebenezer Barton, Privates James Jordan, William Mayberry, Robert Millions, John Swett, Peter Smith, Thomas Chute, David Mayberry, and Benjamin Trott. This "Windham Company" was Company 5, in Col. Benj. Tupper's 11th Regt. It was on the left wing of the army commanded by General Gates in the memorable campaign of 1777, which terminated in the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga, on October 17th.

Windham men belonging to other companies, who served at Valley Forge, Brandywine, Germantown, Saratoga, and Monmouth, include the following "three year men": Richard Dole, Enoch Graffam, Enoch Hall, Job Hall, Eli Herbert, Nicholas Hughes, James Jordan, Elias Legro, Joseph Legro, Stephen Manchester (the "Indian killer"), Lonnon Rhode (Windham's "Colored Patriot"), and Edward Webb. Others served shorter terms, ranging from five days to twenty-four months.

September 24, 1777, the town voted "mileage to the Selectmen to Peekskill, Fishkill, and Cambridge, 46 pounds 2 shillings." This visit was probably made to look after the welfare of Windham soldiers there.

May 15, 1778. "*Voted*, six hundred dollars for those three men that is drafted to go to Fishkill."

January 12, 1779. "*Voted* 80 pounds for the support of those women whose husbands are in the army."

June 21, 1779. "*Voted* 13 shirts, 13 pairs of stockings, and 13 pairs of shoes for the army."



December 4, 1780. “*Voted* 5011 pounds of beef for the army.”

January 16, 1781. “*Voted* 2280 dollars, silver money for the soldiers that are to go into the army for three years.” Also it was voted that the soldiers shall be paid ten dollars in silver money by the town per month, and twenty dollars in silver money as a bounty, and to pay them once in three months. By this vote it is shown that soldiers were paid by the town from which they enlisted.

The small value of the Continental Currency may be seen from the following statement of Jonathan Loveitt, one of the selectmen for 1781:

9 shirts	40 pounds	360 pounds
9 pairs stockings	24 pounds	216 pounds
9 pairs shoes	40 pounds	360 pounds
12 miles travel		36 pounds
3 days' time		63 pounds
Total		1035 pounds

In the same year the price of labor was fixed at \$50 a day for a man; and oxen the same; while the use of a plow cost \$25 per day.

From Smith’s history of the town we quote the following:

“We may judge of the efforts put forth by the inhabitants of this town during the Revolutionary War, from the fact that there was but one company in town during the war; that the number of men enrolled at any time did not amount to fifty-five, of whom more than thirty were known to be out on continental service and service of the state at one time, . . . that this town, small in numbers poor in pecuniary means, in one of the darkest periods of the Revolution, voted 2280 dollars in silver money to support the war, are facts that will stand forever forth as living mementoes of the devotion and attachment of this town to the cause of civil liberty.”

“At one time there were but two pairs of shoes in Capt. Mayberry’s company, which belonged to Josiah Chute, grandson of Thomas Chute, the first settler of this town.



He was sergeant of this company and was wounded by a musket ball in the Battle of Hubbardstown.”

“At the Battle of Eutaw Springs, according to the testimony of General Green, hundreds of men were as naked as when they were born. ‘Posterity will scarcely believe that the bare loins of many men who carried death into the ranks of the enemy at the Eutaw were galled by their cartridge boxes, while a folded rag or tuft of moss protected the shoulders from sustaining the same injury with the musket. Men of other times will inquire by what magic was the army kept together? By what supernatural power was it made to fight?’ . . . ”

“The loss of men to Massachusetts in the field, in the camp, and in the prison ships has been estimated at a number between eight and nine thousand. Her own debt incurred was about five millions specie value, besides her proportion of the national debt, which was estimated to be as much more. The quota to Maine of these and other burdens was one-tenth. The men belonging to Maine who fell during the war must have exceeded a thousand.”



AN INTERVAL OF PEACE—THE WAR OF 1812

WE have seen how the veterans of the Revolution, on returning home, took up their regular vocations where they had dropped them, as far as possible. The recovery of prosperity was extremely slow at first. The currency was almost worthless, and trade was conducted largely by barter. A new government was in the process of formation. Windham, like every other community, was seeking the best way to regain its former prosperity and to develop its resources along new lines. Let us glance for a moment at the development of the water powers on the Presumpscot and Pleasant Rivers.

In his history of the town Smith lists thirteen falls on the Presumpscot in the Town of Windham capable of being developed for power. They are as follows: Wescott's, Eelwier, Hubble, Steep, Harding's, Great Falls, Whitney's, Island, Dundy, Loveitt's, Gambo, Little Falls, and Mallison. Even today many of them have never been developed, while others have been drowned out by such high dams as we find at Great Falls.

Before the Revolution the following falls had been utilized to a greater or less extent. Mallison (or Horsebeef) Falls had a saw mill. At Little Falls was another saw mill owned by William Knight and later by his son, Joseph. At Gambo was another saw mill owned by Jonathan Loveitt. Later Loveitt bought the falls that bear his name and, with his three sons, built and operated a saw mill there. Soon after the Revolution the power at Great Falls was first developed by Zebulon Trickey. Still later the power above Great Falls, commonly known as the Middle Jam, also had a saw mill that was operated until the great dam before mentioned was built at Great Falls and drowned it out.

Pleasant River had no falls developed before the Revolu-



tion. Sometime before 1800 the upper falls, called Jackson's, had a mill erected by John A. Knight. This was a saw mill with a grist mill attached. Soon after the beginning of the last century Samuel Varney had a saw mill at a point on the river known as the "Oxbow."

In 1781, just as the Revolution was approaching a close, Edward Anderson built a large saw mill at Anderson's Falls on Pleasant River. We here give *verbatim* Historian Smith's vivid account of this venture.

"Col. Edward Anderson caused an artificial outlet to be made from the south end of Little Sebago into Smith's Brook, which empties into Pleasant River, for the purpose of supplying the mills on the latter with an additional quantity of water. The outlet gradually increased in size, till two saw mills were erected on it. June 4, 1814, the water undermined the mill-dam, swept it and the mills from their foundations, disrupted the bed of the stream, rent away with irresistible force the opposing barriers of nature, and forced its way into Pleasant River. In a few hours the outlet was increased 50 feet in depth and 200 in width. Thus this body of water (Little Sebago), which had been confined within its native embankments from time immemorial, rapidly disappeared and was swallowed up in the waters of the Atlantic. The sudden eruption of this great body of water carried away one saw mill, one grist mill, and six bridges on Pleasant River, and also Gambo and Horsebeef bridges on the Presumpscot; inundated the intervale and low lands, caused the water to run up Pleasant River and the tributaries of the Presumpscot, and made many who saw the laws of nature thus reversed and were unacquainted with the cause, believe the world would come to an end before 1843."

What amazes us is that one man, no matter how influential he and his family might be, should be allowed to change the natural outlet of a large body of water like Little Sebago in order to get water for his private mill. Cry out as we may



against monopolists today, that thing could not happen here in this present generation. Be that as it may, the Ditch (Smith's) Brook has ever since been the principal outlet of Little Sebago; whereas before Anderson wanted water for his mill, that pond was many feet higher than it is now, as shown by traces of the old shore lines, and it emptied into the Basin Pond through the Little Outlet just south of the Kennard house.

Such was the situation as regards manufacturing at the close of the Revolution and in the years immediately following. So far as the other business interests of Windham are concerned, they were nearly all associated with the clearing and development of farm lands and the establishment of such small industries as are inseparable from village life. The population rapidly increased, and a condition of prosperity began and continued without interruption until a second war with Great Britain.

This war was declared June 18, 1812. The six causes, as set forth in the declaration, included the impressment of American seamen, violation of the peace of our coasts and harbors, plundering our commerce, issuing "orders in council," employing secret agents to destroy our union, and encouraging the Indians to war on our people.

In this war Windham was not called on to furnish any men for the army. The men needed were raised by voluntary enlistment. There were twenty men from the town who enlisted for five years, or during the war, and served in the regular army. Of these men Thomas Hardy died in the service, Merrill Knight was killed in action, and Joseph Knight was severely wounded. There were no other casualties.

Near the close of the war the "Windham Company," commanded by Nathan Goold, was ordered to Portland, in expectation of an attack from the British war vessels, then supposed to be off our coasts. Capt. Goold received his orders at 9 P. M., September 9, 1814. He at once collected his force and by 9 the next morning they were on Munjoy Hill, armed



and equipped. The alarm proved false, and, after remaining there until September 24th, they were mustered out and returned to Windham. This company consisted of Nathan Goold, Captain; Noah Senter, Lieutenant; William Legrow, Ensign; three sergeants, four corporals, sixty-four privates, and a fifer.

The only Windham men in the Mexican War were Joseph C. Chute, Augustus Hall, and Charles Rand. Mr. Rand died in the service.



GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

WE have already given an account of the first school and teachers. That school remained the only one in town until 1767, when it was voted that “those people that live upon the Hundred acre lots and have not had any benefit of the money raised for two years past for the support of a school or schools shall have their proper proportion of said money, which shall this year be raised for the use aforesaid to be laid out for a school amongst their scholars.” This school was held in some part of the district near Little Falls, later called District 2, probably in a hired house.

In 1778 it was voted to build a schoolhouse at Gambo. This was the second schoolhouse and the third district in town. It stood where the Newhall schoolhouse now stands. A fourth district was then made in what is now known as the Mayberry Neighborhood. Thus far the districts had followed the Presumpscot River northward, as the population spread in that direction.

There were three periods in the town's history when school districts were laid out to take care of the growth of the population. The last time the town was “districted” was in 1818. These districts were located and named as follows: District No. 1, or Anderson's, was on the river next to Westbrook. No. 2 was at Little Falls and was later named the John A. Andrew District. No. 3 was the Gambo, or Newhall, District. No. 4 was the Mayberry District. No. 5 was Windham Hill. No. 6, the Knight District, lay next the lower end of the Duck Pond. No. 7, called Kennard's, was on the Gray Road above Foster's Corner. No. 8 was at Baker's Corner. No. 9, called Dole's, and later Bodge's, lay between Nos. 1 and 6. No. 10 was called the Ireland District and lay in the northeastern corner of the town. Just south of the Ireland

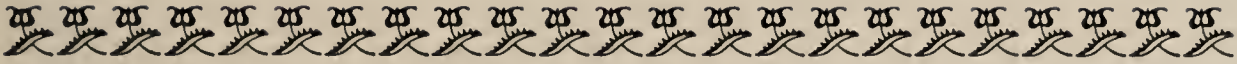


District was No. 11, called the Scotland District from Duncan McIntosh, the Scot who first settled there. No. 12, called Hardy's and later Canada Hill, lay between that hill and the Westbrook line. This district was very small, and the building was called the "Bandbox Schoolhouse." No. 13 was on Windham Plains. No. 14, later called Arlington, was the North Windham District. No. 15 was the Windham Center school. No. 16 was the Friends Neighborhood school. No. 17 took in the village of Great Falls. No. 18, called "Quebec," lay next to Raymond. No. 19, called the White School, or Anthoine's, lay between Windham Center and the Ireland District.

Among the outstanding evils of the district system was the difference in the length of the school year. Each district received a certain sum from the State for every person between the ages of four and twenty-one years of age toward the support of a school. The result was that the villages had a much longer term of school than the thinly settled farming districts. Every spring, shortly after the annual town meeting, the voters in a district met in the schoolhouse and elected an agent. This official hired teachers, paid for fuel, and attended to such repairs as were voted necessary. There was no free textbook system; every pupil bought his own books. The school committee examined teachers, decided what textbooks should be used, and visited schools. Later, a superintendent of school was employed to do the visiting. He was elected at the annual town meeting and served a year. A school committeeman served three years, and one member of the committee was elected annually, as at present.

In 1893 the district system was abolished, and the present arrangement of school administration and length of terms was established. The free textbook system had come in just before this.

The town report of 1935 shows that the following schools survive from the old district divisions: John A. Andrew, Arlington, Newhall, Center, Friends, Hill, Ireland, Kennard,



WINDHAM HIGH SCHOOL.

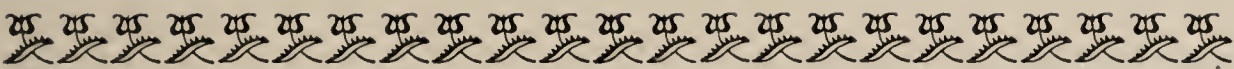


and Knight. Here are only nine of the nineteen districts of the 1818 division surviving. This goes to show that Windham is following the trend of modern times and is transporting its pupils to central schools, where the attendance is larger and interest keener. Besides this, the present system is more economical. It is also very probable that there are not enough pupils in many of these old districts to maintain a school legally. An outstanding example of this is the Dole District. In a population table given in the appendix of this book you will see that there were 78 pupils there in 1840 — the largest district in town. By 1872 that number had dwindled to 36; in 1886 there were 20. For several years past there have not been enough to maintain a school by law.

Appropriations for schools have grown as follows: 1770, 30 pounds; 1780, 400 pounds*; 1800, 100 pounds; 1830, \$1,046; 1860, \$1,450; 1934, \$22,346.40.

Windham had an irregular system of so-called “high schools” up to 1893. It was the practice of the town to have one or more terms of “high school,” annually in the John A. Andrew, Arlington, and Center districts. Any student in the town who could read in the “Fourth Reader” was eligible to attend the nearest “high school.” The author attended such a school in the John A. Andrew District in the fall of 1887, taught by Joseph W. Knight of Standish, a famous local teacher of that day. It was an excellent school, and he got so good a training that, the following year, he was able to enter Gorham High School with the same group of boys and girls who had been his classmates in the fine Gorham schools five years before. The “high school” subjects taught in such a school were algebra, geometry, bookkeeping, Latin, physics, and astronomy.

* It is interesting to note the comparatively large sum of money (400 pounds) appropriated for schools in 1780, as compared with 30 pounds ten years earlier and 100 pounds twenty years later, in 1800. This is due to the depreciation of the currency in the Revolution. In 1780 the 400 pounds appropriated was worth much less than even the 30 pounds of ten years before.



In 1893 the Windham High School was established by state law and has been a success from the first. In 1910 the present high school building was erected. The school has the certificating privilege with the New England College Entrance Certificate Board, and this is positive proof that it maintains an excellent course of study and has first class instruction. The annual report of the school officials for 1934 shows that the town schools are fully abreast of the times in every department.

It may be of interest, at this point, to give the program of a school day in the ungraded John A. Andrew School, as actually in use in the spring term of 1893.

A. M.		P. M.	
OPENING	9:00 - 9:05	PRIMER	1:00 - 1:10
PRIMER	9:05 - 9:15	FIRST READER	1:10 - 1:20
FIRST READER	9:15 - 9:25	SECOND READER	1:20 - 1:30
SECOND READER	9:25 - 9:35	THIRD READER	1:30 - 1:40
THIRD READER	9:35 - 9:45	FOURTH READER	1:40 - 1:50
FOURTH READER	9:45 - 9:55	FIFTH READER	1:50 - 2:00
FIFTH READER	9:55 - 10:05	U. S. HISTORY	2:00 - 2:15
NUMBER WORK	10:05 - 10:25	ELE. GEOGRAPHY	2:15 - 2:30
RECESS	10:25 - 10:40	RECESS	2:30 - 2:45
ADV. ARITHMETIC	10:40 - 11:00	ADV. GEOGRAPHY	2:45 - 3:00
ARITHMETIC	11:00 - 11:20	ELE. GRAMMAR	3:00 - 3:20
ELE. ARITHMETIC	11:20 - 11:40	ADV. GRAMMAR	3:20 - 3:40
BOOKKEEPING	11:40 - 12:00	FOUR SPELLING CLASS-	
		ES OF FIVE MINUTES	
		EACH	3:40 - 4:00

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECITATIONS — 26

For teaching this school the instructor received \$8.00 per week.



COMPARATIVE SALARIES — 1900 AND 1934

Principal of Windham High School

MARY L. HARLOW

\$396.00 in 1900

Principal of Windham High School

H. L. BRADFORD

\$1,440.00 in 1934

Superintendent of Schools

FREDERICK H. DOLE

Salary in 1900 — \$119.00

The superintendent taught the Arlington School, teaching on Saturdays and visiting schools on Mondays.

Superintendent of Schools

FREDERICK H. AIKINS

Salary from Windham
in 1934 — \$476.40

The superintendent also receives compensation from two other towns and from the State.



MAINE SEPARATES FROM MASSACHUSETTS — A LONG PERIOD OF PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT

IN 1820 Maine was admitted as the twenty-third state in the Union. There had been attempts to bring about this separation for a great many years. Even before the establishment of the Union, on January 4, 1786, a convention met in Portland and drew up a set of "grievances," showing why the Counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln (then the only counties in the District) were too far from the seat of government (Boston) to secure their proper rights.

In 1792 the Maine Senators and Representatives asked the General Court to order a general vote of the people of the District on the subject of separation. The request was granted, and the first Monday in May, 1792, was set apart for the test. Two other counties, Hancock and Washington, had now been added. There was a majority of 450 votes against separation, much to the surprise and chagrin of its advocates. Three other attempts to secure a vote in favor of separation likewise proved that a majority of people in the District were not ready to separate.

Finally, acting on the petition of about seventy towns, the Great and General Court in 1819 consented to a separation, provided a majority of 1500 votes were cast in its favor. The vote was taken on the fourth Monday of July, 1819, and resulted in a majority of nearly ten thousand votes for forming a new state, and it was so declared by the Governor. Windham's vote on this measure was 52 for separation and 86 against. Our neighbor, Gorham, had voted for and against separation on various occasions, but was 183 to 95 in favor of it, when this final vote was cast.

A convention was called at once to draft a state constitution. Noah Reed and Josiah Chute were Windham's dele-



gates to this convention. The constitution was ratified by popular vote the first Monday in December, 1819. Windham voted unanimously in favor of ratification. The new state was admitted to the Union by Congress March 4, 1820; and, according to the agreement previously made by the General Court, the formal separation from Massachusetts took place at midnight March 15-16. Any good American history will explain the action of Congress as a part of the Missouri Compromise.

Not long ago it was thought that the history of a people was chiefly concerned with wars and disasters. It is now universally recognized that periods of peaceful development have made the nation what it is. From the close of the Revolution to the Civil War there was such a period in Windham. The wars that had occurred during this interval had touched the life of our people but little. The number of men in the active service in the War of 1812 had been small, while the Mexican War had but little direct effect in the North, where it was very unpopular.

We have already given a brief sketch of the development of the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the town. Lumbering brought in the greatest amount of ready money; but, as the forests gave way to cleared land, this occupation rapidly declined. As the water powers on the Presumpscot and Pleasant Rivers were developed for other purposes than for saw mills, there arose a new element in our population, made up of strangers from without, who came here to work in our mills, where the native population could not supply men enough to keep pace with the growth of manufacturing. In some of these plants, especially at Mallison, Little Falls, and Gambo, the population became more and more a floating group. Men would come here to manufacture cloth or powder, would remain awhile, and then leave to do the same kind of work elsewhere. The building of tenement houses, in the place of small privately owned homes, also helped this condition.



Windham grew to consist of two more or less separate groups: the older population, descendants of the original settlers, along with those later arrivals who had bought and cleared new farms; and the mill population, located in the manufacturing centers of Great Falls, Gambo, Little Falls, and Mallison. Apart from these mill villages were the villages at North Windham and Windham Hill, which were the centers of trade for the surrounding farming population.



WINDHAM HILL

Through these two communities passed a tremendous traffic from the Coös region of New Hampshire and the intervening towns on its way to and from the port of Portland.

The coming of the automobile has brought back a stream of traffic through North Windham over the Roosevelt Trail, but it is a very different group than used to come from the North. Now they are pleasure seekers who whiz through in a steady stream all summer. Then the traffic was greatest in the sledding season and was conducted by the swearing team-



sters from Coös and the North, as they urged their sweating beasts of burden on to the tremendous climb up Windham Hill and thence to the sea. At that time the "Hill" was the principal village in the town. There was the orthodox church. There was the famous tavern kept by "mine host," Jason Webb. There were the post office, the Masonic hall, the doctor, lawyers, the minister, stores and shops of all kinds. This prosperous village was ruined as a center of business for all time by the building of the stretch of road from Anthoine's to Windham Plains through Pleasant River Corner, which cut off the long, hard climb up Windham Hill and shortened the distance to Portland at the same time. With the coming of the railroad long distance hauls by team ceased, and the village of North Windham had a long season of quiet until the coming of the automobile.

The period that we are discussing, the period from the admission of Maine into the Union to the Civil War, saw the greatest increase in population and industry that Windham has ever experienced. Let us examine the population of the town by decades: Population of Windham in 1764, 250; 1790, 938; 1800, 1,329; 1810, 1,630; 1820, 1,793; 1830, 2,186; 1840, 2,274; 1850, 2,380; 1860, 2,635 (the peak); 1870, 2,426; 1880, 2,312; 1890, 2,216; 1900, 1,929; 1910, 1,954; 1920, 1,932; 1930, 2,076. These figures show that Windham lost 37% in population from 1860 to 1920. There has been a slight gain in the past decade, but the population is still 21% smaller in 1930 than in the peak year. In the same period the State of Maine has gained only 11% in population, a very slow growth as compared with the country at large. The causes are largely the same. Briefly, they may be summed up under these heads: western emigration; movement of population from the country to the city (Boston and New York); a falling off in manufacturing; speed, as represented by the coming of the railroad in the nineteenth century and the automobile in the twentieth. Where in the '40's and '50's travellers out of Portland for the North and West



would stop fifteen miles out in Windham and Gorham for the night, now those same towns are just places to pass through on the way from Portland to the White Mountains or Winnepesaukee, or more distant points. In order to attract even a transient summer population, it is necessary for Windham to advertise her natural resources of lake, stream, and farm. Again, this is not a local problem alone; it is the problem of the entire State of Maine.



MANUFACTURING AT LITTLE FALLS

THE first water power to be improved in Windham was, naturally, that nearest the settlement. This was, as we have seen, Nagwamqueeg, now called Mallison Falls. Naturally, again, the next power to be used was the one next above Nagwamqueeg; this is the power now called Little Falls. It is one of the best on the river and was improved for manufacturing purposes at an early period in the history of the town.

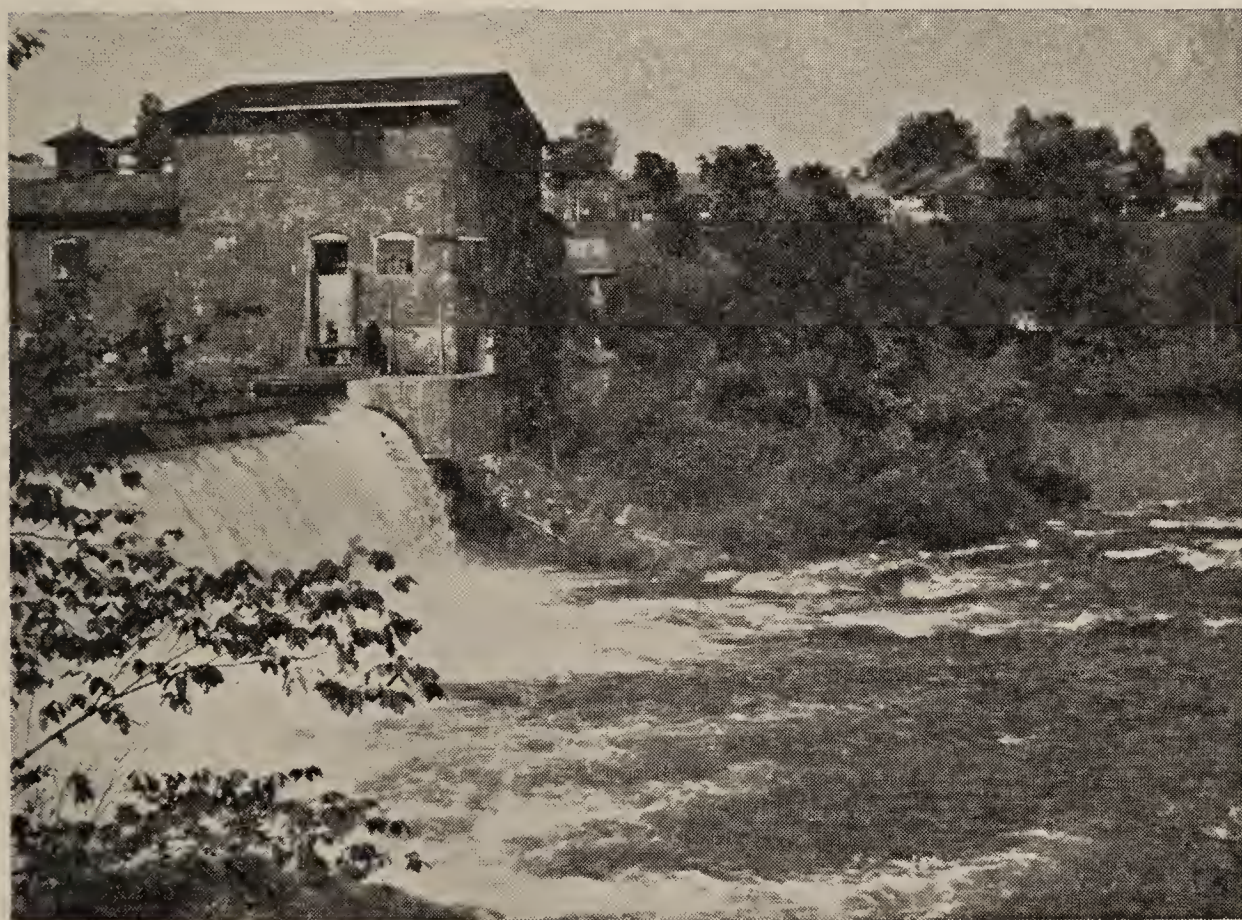
We do not know for certain who was the first man to use these falls, but, sometime previous to 1756, William Knight, first of the name in this vicinity, who had come from Manchester, N. H., had a mill on this side of the river. It is also a historical fact that his son Joseph was taken prisoner in February of that year, while felling trees for the mill on Lot No. 1, first division of hundred-acre lots. The family tradition, that Knight lived near the mill, makes it probable that he was the first settler in the present village of South Windham. Joseph succeeded his father as proprietor of the mill, and, sometime after 1768, purchased the Gorham side of the falls also. He married and built a house on this property. There he conducted a prosperous business in lumbering for several years. At last, this man, twice taken captive by the Indians, was drowned in the river near the mill.

Among his children were two sons, named Joseph and Nathaniel, who appear to have inherited the property. They operated the saw mill with considerable success until 1823. In that year a company of Portland capitalists purchased the falls on both sides of the river. As the Casco Manufacturing Co., they built a cotton mill and commenced the manufacture of sheetings in 1824. The building of this mill made a decided improvement in the affairs of the little hamlet. The company built several large dwelling houses for the accom-



modation of their operatives. Many people from other parts of Windham and neighboring towns settled in the village permanently, and their descendants are the principal citizens there today. This mill continued its operations until it was destroyed in 1856 by fire of unknown origin.

Nothing was done on the falls until 1875, when the power was purchased by C. A. Brown & Co. They built a



LITTLE FALLS

large mill for the manufacture of "wood board." Several years later they built another mill. The plant is now owned and operated by the Robert Gair Co.

In 1840 there stood near the present pulp mill a grist mill. Within a stone's throw of this was a small, weather-beaten building, which contained a full set of woolen cards. These small structures were taken down many years ago to make way for the march of improvement, in the form of the larger pulp mills.



GAMBO — OLD AND NEW

THE water power bearing the name of *Gambo* is situated on the Presumpscot River, twelve miles from Portland, and is reached by the Mountain Division of the Maine Central Railroad. These falls have been utilized for manufacturing purposes from an early period in the history of Windham and Gorham, but it is impossible to tell who built the first mill there. Jonathan Loveitt, who tells us under his own hand that he was born in 1743, came here in 1769 and bargained for a mill then standing on the falls. For some reason this bargain was never consummated, but he leased the mill and for many years carried on a large lumbering business there. No record exists of who owned the mill, but the Loveitt family tradition has it that the owners were Boston parties and that the structure stood near the present mill of the DuPont Company. Mr. Loveitt also had a grist mill in a part of the saw mill structure and employed as miller one Peter Bolton, a queer old fellow, whose pithy sayings and practical jokes made him popular with all the customers. In connection with the above-mentioned business Mr. Loveitt kept a grocery store for the accommodation of his workmen and the surrounding neighborhood. This store stood near the residence of the late Capt. John Williams. The last entry in the account book of Mr. Loveitt bears the date of 1815, and it is probable that he closed his business at that time.

In 1816 a man named Livy Buker built a small carding mill on the Gorham side of the river. There for several years he manufactured the wool of the farmers into rolls for spinning. He owned and occupied the place later known as "the house on the sand hill."

Sometime in 1814 or 1815 Capt. Philip Crandall purchased the farm next the river and lived there several years. He was a retired sea captain, was quite wealthy, and gave



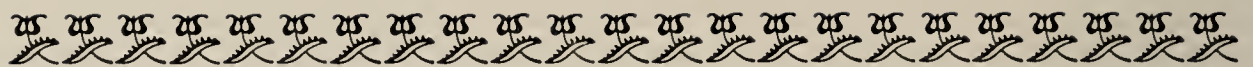
himself airs accordingly. He fell dead while driving his oxen, on May 17, 1832; his wife died the same month. Capt. Crandall's house stood near the present mill office.

In 1817 Lester Laflin and Edmond Fowler, natives of Southwick, Mass., purchased the privilege on Gorham side of the river and erected a line of powder mills of small capacity and commenced the manufacture of powder in 1818. They



OLD STONE MILL AT GAMBO

were apparently proceeding quietly in their business when the redoubtable Buker suddenly appeared as their rock ahead. Offended at the sale of the falls, he proceeded to make things as disagreeable as possible for the gentlemen by uttering the most diabolical threats against their persons and property. He claimed there was a law prohibiting the manufacture of powder within half a mile of houses owned by other parties, and that his house stood within thirty rods of the mills. After the powder manufacture had been prosperously established, he told the owners they must buy him out



or "take the consequences." They finally paid him three times the value of his property, and he left for pastures new. Messrs. Fowler and Laflin continued their business until their accidental drowning in Sebago Lake, June 22, 1827.

On January 13, 1833, Oliver Whipple of Lowell, Mass., bought the property of the heirs of Fowler and Laflin. He was a shrewd, clear-headed business man, and, believing there was no limit to the demand for powder, he purchased the privilege on the Windham side, along with the Crandall farm adjoining, then belonging to John Hamblen. He built a new line of mills on the site of Fowler and Laflin's old ones and gave employment to a large number of workmen. He was somewhat stern in manner and required implicit obedience to his rules, but was, nevertheless, popular. He installed as his agent his brother Lucius, a man of fine business capacity and greatly beloved by all who knew him. He was not only a fine business man, but very public spirited as well. He was on the board of selectmen five years. He died suddenly, leaving a family and a host of friends to mourn his loss. He was succeeded by his brother James, a quiet, upright man, who, however, lacked the capacity to run so large a business. Affairs progressed fairly well, however, until a terrific explosion on October 12, 1855, by which he and six others were killed. After this melancholy accident the aged Oliver Whipple sold his property to G. G. Newhall & Co.

The new firm added to the already flourishing business by repairing the damage and erecting, at a great cost, a line of mills on the Windham side of the river, together with several dwelling houses for the workmen. They continued their business until 1859, when several new partners were admitted, and the Oriental Powder Co. was incorporated. William Jackson was the superintendent. He was a far-sighted man and enlarged the plant by purchasing five to six hundred acres of land, covered with a heavy growth of wood and timber.

The Civil War found the company doing a safe and remunerative business, with easy facilities for an increase.



Mr. Jackson at once obtained government contracts, and the mills ran night and day during the war. The immense quantities of powder were all transported to Portland by horse teams. Mr. Andrew D. Maxfield, the contractor, had several heavy teams of five or six horses each and huge canvas-covered carts, with a capacity of five and six tons of the deadly explosive.

After the war things went along in a normal fashion. Suddenly Mr. Jackson resigned, and Joseph Newhall was appointed agent. He was succeeded by his brother, Ezra F. Newhall, under whose management they prospered, until, in an evil hour for Windham, this company decided to consolidate its interests with other powder manufacturers. The result was that, during the depression of 1893-5, the entire plant was idle. Mr. Newhall closed his relations with the company, and Mr. John B. Coleman succeeded as superintendent, with Karl Kaiser, a veteran powder maker, as foreman.

After the resignation of Mr. Kaiser the mills passed through several hands, and are now the property of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. They have torn down all the powder mills. No explosive is now manufactured there. There is only a small mill for the manufacture of wood flour, used in the making of dynamite, and also the linoleum and plastic trades.

We are very fortunate in having received from Mr. Howard C. Mayberry, an employee at Newhall for the past forty-eight years, the following brief statement of his career there. This will show the different companies concerned with the plant better than any other record obtainable.

My Personal Experience at Newhall, Maine

I know that the above will not interest anyone but myself very much, but it has been a very interesting experience to me. Forty-eight years of continuous service without a vacation or sickness to keep me away from my work.



During the forty-eight years I have been under the different managements as follows: Oriental Powder Co., New York Storage and Delivery, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Coleman Co., E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., and Atlas Powder Co. I have been with the Atlas Powder Co. since they were incorporated, or twenty-five years.

HOWARD C. MAYBERRY.

Mr. Mayberry is a direct descendant of William Mayberry, the second settler of Windham, who came here in 1738 or 40. He is to be heartily congratulated on his excellent health that has enabled him to continue his work without a vacation for any cause whatsoever, and also for his ability to hold a job continuously at the same plant during periods of prosperity and depression alike.

The queer name of *Gambo*, which the falls bore for nearly a century, has given rise to considerable dispute in modern times. Some claim it is an Indian word. Personally, we believe that the origin of the name was this:

A daughter of one of our early settlers told Mr. Samuel T. Dole that she had it from her father that a sea captain belonging in Gorham brought home from the West Indies a negro named Gambo. In the course of time the black man built a small house near the falls and lived a sort of wild life there. He was an excellent performer on the violin, and his music attracted the young people to his homely dwelling, so that it soon became a common saying, "Let's go to Gambo's." In the course of time his name became a synonym for the falls, and they were so called in all the old deeds and transfers for many years, or until the Portland & Ogdensburg became a part of the Maine Central system. The name was then changed to Newhall, in honor of the family identified with the powder manufactory. In 1893 a postoffice was established there, and William G. Newhall was appointed postmaster.



We are very glad to be able to give here an excellent copy of a picture of the old stone mill, so long associated with powder manufacture in Windham. The original picture is the property of the Atlas Powder Co. and was kindly loaned by them to us for this purpose.



GREAT DISASTERS—POWDER MILL EXPLOSIONS

BOTH Dole's and Smith's histories of the town record three great disasters to property that have occurred in earlier times. The first was the *Great Hurricane of July 31, 1767*. According to Smith:

"It began near Sebago Pond, took an easterly direction, passing through the Town of Gorham, crossed the Presumpscot at Loveitt's Falls, passed through the middle of Windham, directly over the Duck Pond, and through North Yarmouth to the sea . . . It extended in breadth about three-fourths of a mile."

According to Dole's history, an eye witness, a Mr. Akers of Saccarappa, who was engaged in rolling logs at the river, gives the following account:

"The day was extremely hot and sultry, and not a breath of air was stirring all the morning. All the men, as well as the oxen, were suffering from the heat. Towards noon, while we were busily at work, we were startled by a strange rushing sound from the westward, on which we clambered up a steep bank to ascertain the cause. There, to our amazement, we saw a portentous looking cloud rapidly approaching the spot where we were standing. It appeared of a sulphurous hue that reminded us of the storm that overwhelmed Sodom and Gomorrah.

"On it came with tremendous speed, bearing before it a large tree torn bodily from the earth, shattered limbs, and other débris. Thoroughly alarmed by the awful sight, we hastened down the bank and waited in mortal terror until the fury of the storm should abate. This it did in a short time, leaving the sky clear and cloudless. No hail, rain, thunder, or lightning accompanied the hurricane. We found the oxen unharmed, but so hemmed in by fallen trees that it took several hours to liberate them."



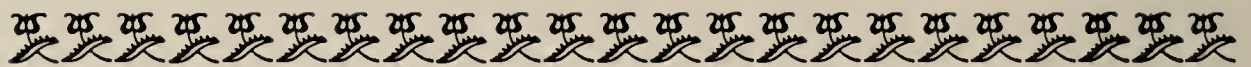
In 1775 occurred an extensive *Forest Fire*. It was caused by a peculiar incident. Mr. Uriah Nason, who lived in the north part of Gorham, had long been troubled by the depredations of bears among his crops. One old ranger, in particular, caused him special difficulty. Finally, Nason found the old fellow's den among a lot of débris left by the hurricane, and he set it on fire to drive the bear out. A tremendous wind was blowing from the west, and the fire was soon out of control. It crossed the Presumpscot at Loveitt's Falls and swept through Windham until it reached the Duck Pond, where the expanse of water arrested its course. Smith, in his history, says that it burned out seven families, four near the Congregational Church on Anderson's Hill and three at Gambo.

The third great disaster was the *Great Freshet of 1861*. It will be fully described in the sketch of Pleasant River.

Besides these general disasters there were minor disasters occurring almost yearly at the mills of the Oriental Powder Co. Between July 19, 1828, and February 7, 1901, these mills had twenty-five explosions, by which forty-five men lost their lives, while many others were severely injured. The first explosion, on the July date above given, is thus quaintly recorded in the diary of Jonathan Loveitt, who lived nearby:

"The Powder mill at Gambo blew off and seven men blowed off: Their names are as follows: Josiah Clark, Hanson Irish, Major Mains, Wm. Moses, James Green, Noah Babb and Daniel Moses Badly burnt . . . all dead."

As a boy, the author lived almost across the river from these mills, which were concealed in a dense forest. He well remembers several occasions when there would be a tremendous explosion. All eyes would be turned at once toward the mills, where a great cloud of smoke could be seen rising toward heaven. Just think of the emotions of the families and friends of those men who worked there! It is true that each mill was occupied by only two or three men at a time, so that a disaster would be no greater. And yet at almost every



“blow-up” two or more men whom we had known from childhood had been blown to fragments. But pay was good and hours short; the work was light, and there was never any difficulty in getting others to take their places. There was a spirit of fatalism among the men. They believed that if their time had come it made no difference where they were, and that the chances were more than even that it would not come to them there. Remember the case of Mr. Howard Mayberry, who is spending his forty-eighth year at this plant.

The old stone mill of which we show you a picture is gone; the old wheel mills, glaze mills, and refinery have been torn down. There is no explosive now manufactured at the plant. And yet, that large forest, which was closed to all but workmen when the author was a boy, looks as gloomy and forbidding as ever. It was the scene of many a terrible tragedy, mercifully concealed from the common gaze by those thick pines and the dark, forbidding stream of the Presumpscot, which proved the Styx to forty-five men in the glow and hope of sturdy manhood. Never can it be otherwise than gloomy and tragic to those of us who lost friend after friend in its forbidding shades.



GREAT FALLS—A MANUFACTURING VILLAGE OF THE PAST

THE first man to improve this power on the Windham side of the river was Zebulon Trickey, who, with his son of the same name, operated a saw mill before the beginning of the nineteenth century. It was located on or near the mill site later owned by the heirs of the late John M. White.

Shortly after 1800 Enoch White had a large saw mill on these falls. He first had a "gang of saws," a new thing in lumbering. He was very popular with his employees, made a fortune in this village, and retired in affluence. John White, brother of Enoch, purchased the privilege and conducted an extensive business for several years. He engaged in land speculations and, unlike many others, sold out when stocks were at the peak, and made a fortune thereby. He then retired and died soon after. His son, John M. White, the heir, being placed above the necessity for labor, did little on the falls.

In 1842 Walter Corey of Portland erected a chair factory on the south side of the road, near the Windham end of the bridge. Finding his business increasing from year to year, he enlarged the mill to double the capacity and gave employment to a large number of men. The output of this plant included 20,000 chairs annually, besides other furniture. Because of failing health he sold the business in 1870. Two years later the mill burned, along with four large tenement houses and several other buildings. None of them was rebuilt.

About 1896 a power company got possession of the entire water power on both sides of the river. An immense dam was built that overflowed the land back of the original falls, along with the falls at Middle Jam. This power is transmitted to Portland by immense lines of wire. Only a few men are needed to tend such a plant, and the village is ruined for all time as a manufacturing community. This is now its situation.



PLEASANT RIVER

THIS beautiful stream rises in the town of Gray and enters Windham near Jackson's Falls. It pursues a westerly course, traversing an exceedingly fertile country, and joins the Presumpscot at a point between Gambo and Loveitt's Falls. On this river are several mill privileges, all of which have been occupied at some time since the town was first settled.

In a previous sketch we have given some account of the Anderson mill and the great freshet that followed the project of cutting through the south end of Little Sebago to secure a larger supply of water. In the same sketch we made mention of the first mill on Jackson's Falls, and of Varney's mill at the "Oxbow."

About a mile above Anderson's Falls a small stream called the Ditch Brook flows into Pleasant River. On this there were recently two saw mills, one owned by Thomas Varney, the other by Joseph Elder. About 1814 Abijah Varney had a small saw mill near where the Elder mill stood. Both Varney and Elder did a good business.

Early in the nineteenth century Ebenezer Allen had a saw mill on what became known as Allen's Falls. His son Josiah tore down the old mill and erected a new one. Here he did a good business until he was washed out by the great freshet of 1861.

About a quarter of a mile above Allen's is the privilege known as Pope's. It is on the road leading from the site of the old Friends schoolhouse to Windham Hill. About 1800 Edward Cobb had a saw mill there. He sold the property to the late Nathan Pope, Senior, who was a clothier. Mr. Pope built a small mill to exercise that handicraft. This he carried on with good success for several years and retired with a good competency.



In 1841 his sons, Isaiah and Joseph, formed a corporation under the name of Isaiah Pope & Co. They erected a mill 50 x 60 feet for the purpose of manufacturing woolen goods. To this company was later added a cousin, Robert Pope, a man possessed of considerable means, and for several years they did a safe and lucrative business. Next they built a corn and flour mill, which they fitted up with the best



OLD POPE DAM ON PLEASANT RIVER

machinery then obtainable and made a wild attempt to compete with western mills. Being unsuccessful in this venture, they sold the machinery and converted the building into a saw mill, with a grist mill and one set of stones attached. In this mill they employed several men in the manufacture of lumber of various kinds, the manufacture of coffins, doors, and other kinds of joiner work. They also engaged in the manufacture of clothing for Boston and New York parties, in which branch of business they made money rapidly. They were, at the same time, engaged in farming and were among



the most influential people in town. They were members of the Friends denomination.

In 1859 or '60 two members of the firm, Oliver and Joseph Pope, purchased the mill privilege at the foot of Little Sebago, known as the Narrows, for lumbering purposes on a large scale. This pond is eight miles long and averages half a mile in width. It lies partly in Gray and partly in Windham. Its waters are cool and clear, abounding in fish of various kinds. Its shores are diversified by gentle slopes of cultivated land and magnificent forests of pine, oak, and hemlock. At the foot was a small hamlet where a saw mill had stood time out of mind. The Popes purchased it of Samuel Garland and Charles Rogers. They built a new high dam at the outlet of the pond. The soil here is composed largely of sand and cobble stones, and the dam should have had a sure foundation made by driving heavy timbers far down into the subsoil. This was not done.

In the early spring after the dam was completed, the melting snow had filled the pond to high water mark. A period of long heavy rains followed, and all who were familiar with conditions knew that, sooner or later, a catastrophe was sure to happen. Yet the owners seemed wholly unmindful of danger and sought to overcome the force of gravity by raising the height of the dam still more. The last days of April were marked by a tremendous rainfall. On the fifth and sixth of May there was a veritable flood from the skies. The water was ten to fifteen feet higher in the pond than ever before, and the tremendous pressure was too much for the frail dam to withstand. On May 7, 1861, it gave way, and "great was the fall thereof." As soon as possible after this event the owners, who lived three or four miles below at the village of Popeville, were notified, and in less than an hour the place was thronged with people from all parts of the town.

Samuel T. Dole was at the time an employee of the company and, as an eye witness, relates what followed:



“We implored the owners to remove what property they could to a place of safety. There were a cotton mill full of cloth and machinery, all the tools and machinery belonging to the joiner’s mill, the saw mill, and the dye house. They laughed at us and said that the water could never reach the flooring of any of these buildings.

“About three hours after the arrival of the messenger who had reported the bursting of the dam at the Narrows, a low, sullen roar was heard like the roar of wind among the treetops, telling us that the hour of peril was at hand. In a few moments around the bend of the river came an immense wave, bearing on its crest a huge quantity of débris, consisting of stumps, fences, bridges, mill logs, cord wood, and whole trees torn up by the roots and borne along on the raging torrent.

“It first encountered a double boom, which checked its progress a moment. Then the boom snapped like a pipe stem, and the whole mass rushed upon the dam. There it remained stationary for some time. Suddenly the dam burst, and everything was hurled on the dye house and bridge. These, along with the saw mill, were annihilated in a moment. On the opposite side of the river stood the woolen factory filled with heavy machinery. This stood firm. The cotton and warp mill, attached to the woolen mill, was moved at least ten feet from its foundation. The water rose to the second story of these buildings, ruining goods and machinery.

“Below the factories was the village store full of groceries. The mad rush of the torrent beat the river side of the foundation into fragments and bore them away, making a clean sweep through the basement.

“The Allen saw mill, a mile below, withstood the first rush of the waters for more than an hour, but, as the torrent rose higher and higher the mill was lifted off the foundations and floated out of sight with the chimney standing. Several rods below it struck the trees growing on the bank, and the entire structure was dashed into a thousand pieces.



“In this general destruction every bridge from the Roosevelt Highway to the mouth of the river was swept away. The bridges at Gambo, Little Falls, and Horsebeef on the Presumpscot were carried off by the flood.

“A short time after this the Popes rebuilt the mills and repaired damages as best they could, but they met with reverses, and the property fell into other hands. A man named Garnier purchased the woolen mill and began to make repairs, when the building burned, along with the store, a dwelling house, and a store house. The saw mill was purchased by John Keene, who occupied it a few years. This too was destroyed by fire several years ago, and no trace of this once flourishing business remains. Popeville exists no more.”

It is a melancholy fact that two of the great disasters to property in Windham have been associated with the greed of man. Nature never intended that Little Sebago should empty into Pleasant River. The attempt to change the laws of gravity in connection with this body of water has resulted in immense losses that were avoidable; and, as always, the innocent suffered with the guilty. Modern engineering would have prevented both these freshets from happening.

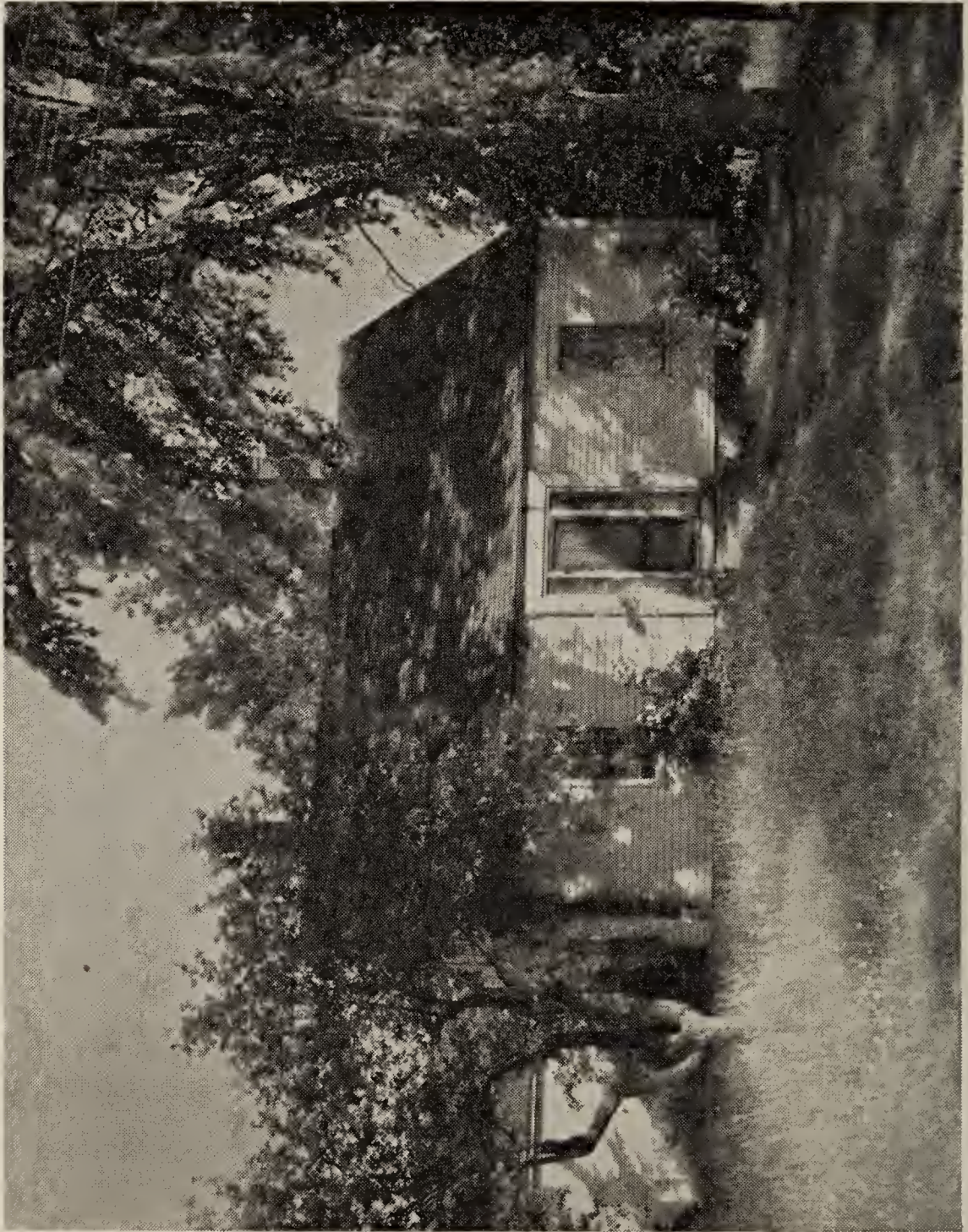
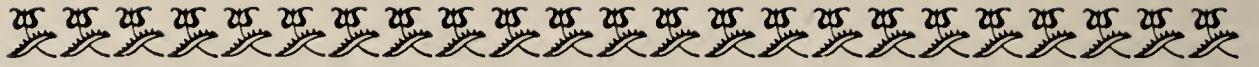


JOHN ALBION ANDREW — WAR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS

ON the crest of the hill, just east of the Maine Central depot at South Windham, on the south side of the road, stands a story-and-a-half house. In that house John Albion Andrew, later known as the "War Governor" of Massachusetts, was born May 31, 1818. His father was Jonathan Andrew, whose father John, with his wife Elizabeth, had come from Salem, Mass., to Windham and settled on the River Road in the latter part of the eighteenth century. On June 14, 1817, Jonathan entered his intention of marriage with Miss Nancy G. Peirce of Bridgton, and, about the same time, purchased the house mentioned above of Dr. James Paine. There he lived until the death of his wife on March 7, 1832, shortly after which event he removed to Boxford, Mass.

Jonathan Andrew had a grist mill near where the present plant of the Androscoggin Paper & Pulp Co. is located. He also had a grocery business, first at the junction of the River Road and the road leading to the village, opposite the residence of the late John Jackson Bodge. Later, he removed his business to the village and was the first trader in that place. His store was located where the present postoffice stands. He was very prosperous and retired with a good property.

John Albion Andrew, commonly called "Albion," fitted for college at Gorham Academy under the famous preceptor, Rev. Reuben Nason. He entered Bowdoin College and graduated in the Class of 1837. While at Bowdoin he was a member of the Athenian Literary Society. He was a member of the Bowdoin Praying Circle and was disciplined by them for cutting a prayer meeting and going to a circus. He was excused from attending the services of the Congregational Church in favor of the Unitarian Church. His biographer



BIRTHPLACE OF GOVERNOR ANDREW



thinks there was no theological significance in this, but that the future governor wished to listen to shorter sermons.

On leaving college he studied law with Henry W. Fuller, Esq., of Boston, was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and settled in Boston. He was a tremendous worker and soon rose to the head of his profession. In 1859 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1860 he was elected Governor and filled this important office during the entire period of the war, retiring in 1866.

In his history of Bowdoin College, the author, Alpheus S. Packard, writes thus:

“In 1860 he was elected governor of the State at a critical emergency in State and nation, involving great responsibility and requiring vigorous, prompt action, and by his uncommon executive ability, his administrative faculty controlled by strong practical sense, by clear foresight of coming events, unflinching courage, and by what seemed strong religious faith, and by his superiority to ordinary ways of mere politicians, placed himself in the foremost rank of governors of States and by general consent acquired the title of ‘the great war governor’.”

Thus does his College, where he received that true Bowdoin training that fits for life today as well as a century ago, honor her son.

His last visit to Windham was on the occasion of the centennial of the organization of the town under a charter, on July 4, 1862. He left the pressing duties of a war governor for a day, and delivered the principal address on that occasion. He was a son of whom Windham is justly proud.



WINDHAM IN THE CIVIL WAR

THE causes of the Civil War are fully explained in all good texts on American history. This war came on the Town of Windham, as on all other communities, like a thunderbolt. No one realized the magnitude of the conflict until after it had begun. The first volunteers were three-months men, and this goes to show that it was expected to be of short duration. The account of this war given in Smith's *History of Windham* is full of that spirit of bitterness that filled the hearts of all Yankees for many years after the struggle. It is safe to say that Smith could not have conceived of the spirit of tolerance for the South that now prevails. The lapse of time has softened the past, and there is much that we would willingly forget.

One thing we would not forget, and that is the loyal patriotism that inspired every Northerner, when his country was in danger. Windham had a most impressive record in war service. We have the following statistics: Number of men furnished by the town, as per report of the Secretary of War, 302; Number mustered into service, per report of the Adjutant General, 374; Bounties paid to soldiers, \$50,125; State aid to soldiers' families, \$7,596; Number of families aided, 169; Contributions for soldiers' relief, \$2,450; Number of Windham men who died in the service, 44.

These are the closing words in Smith's history:

"It is a matter of profound regret that wars should constitute so large a part of the history of nations and towns. They are the dark side of sacred and profane history. All wars, justifiable or unjustifiable, glorious or inglorious, have an appalling counterpart. This besom of destruction has been in the full tide of successful operation for more than three thousand years, and has been sanctioned by the highest Divine and civil authority. All wars are waged against



humanity, philanthropy, peace on earth and good will toward men.”

Any war disrupts business, as we learned again to our cost, eighteen years ago. Manufacturing in certain lines and agriculture receive an abnormal impetus. One industry in Windham had an immediate and enormous boom. This was the powder industry at Gambo, as we have already seen. Of course, along with the high prices received for home products came the equally high prices that were charged for goods manufactured elsewhere. Of real prosperity there was none for the average citizen; and, as always, after the war came the inevitable depression.

A chapter on war is an unpleasant record, and we shall close this one here.



WINDHAM IN THE WORLD WAR

THE following list of persons, who enlisted in the United States Service, or who were inducted into the Service of the United States by means of the draft, is as complete as a thorough search of the Adjutant General's Roster can provide. In transcribing them, it has been necessary to use a great many abbreviations in order to consolidate the records into as small a space as possible. A complete list of abbreviations is given.

Any singling out of names of individuals for special mention is likely to be out of place; but the names of the following who died in the Service may be recorded here:

Charles W. W. Field, killed in action July 19, 1918. Lieutenant Field was the first officer of the 103rd Regiment to be killed and was probably the first officer from Cumberland County to fall.

Lincoln W. Lamb, died of disease at Camp Devens, Mass., Sept. 29, 1918.

ABBREVIATIONS

AEF	American Expedition- ary Forces	Ck	Cook
Aero	Aeronautics	CL	Civil Life
AmTn	Ammunition Train	CM	Carpenter's Mate
Arty	Artillery	Co	Company
B	Born	Cp	Camp
Bks	Barracks	Cpl	Corporal
Bn	Battalion	CWS	Chemical Warfare Service
Brig	Brigade	1c	First Class
Btry	Battery	2c	Second Class
C	Corps	3c	Third Class
CA	Coast Artillery	Dep	Depot
CAC	Coast Artillery Corps	Dept	Department
Cand	Candidate	Det	Detachment
Cas	Casual	Disch	Discharged
Cav	Cavalry	Div	Division
Cl	Class	Eng	Engagements



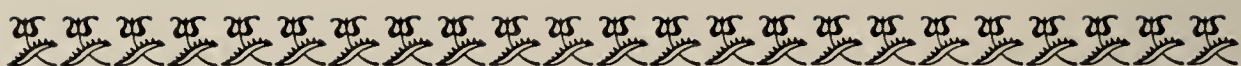
Engrs	Engineers	OTC	Officers' Training Corps
Enl	Enlisted	Overseas	Overseas Service
ERC	Enlisted Reserve Corps	Pion	Pioneer
FA	Field Artillery	Prov	Provisional
Ft	Fort	Pvt	Private
Gen	General	QmC	Quartermaster Corps
Govt	Government	R	Residence
HD	Honorably Discharged	RA	Regular Army
HDOD	Honorably Discharged on Demobilization	RAR	Regular Army Reserve
HDSCD	Honorably Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability	Regt	Regiment
HFA	Heavy Field Artillery	Repl	Replacement
Hosp	Hospital	Res	Reserve
Hq	Headquarters	RFS	Reported for Federal Service
Hs	Horseshoer	ROTC	Reserve Officers' Train- ing Corps
Ind	Inducted into Service	RS	Receiving Ship
Inf	Infantry	SATC	Students' Army Train- ing Corps
Lt	Lieutenant	SCD	Surgeon's Certificate of Disability
Med	Medical	Sdlr	Saddler
MG	Machine Gun	Serv	Service
MGC	Machine Gun Company	Sgt	Sergeant
MP	Military Police	Sig	Signal
MTrk	Motor Truck	Sq	Squadron
MTC	Motor Transport Corps	Sup	Supply
NA	National Army	TrMBtry	Trench Mortar Battery
NG	National Guard	Tng	Training
NRF	Naval Reserve Force	TC	Transportation Corps
NTCp	Naval Training Camp	Trk	Truck
NTS	Naval Training Station	Tn	Train
ORC	Officers' Reserve Corps	Wag	Wagoner
Ord	Ordnance		
Org	Organization		

All enlistments or inductions into service are Westbrook unless otherwise stated. When the place of birth or place of residence is not stated, Windham is understood.

ROSTER OF WINDHAM IN THE WORLD WAR

AIKINS, FREDERICK H., Ind: 6/17/18. Pvt; Cpl 10/5/18.
Org: Med Dept Gen Hosp No. 16, New Haven, Conn., to
disch. HDOD: 7/9/19.

AIKINS, LINCOLN J., Ind: 10/12/18. Pvt; Org: SATC
Bates College to disch. HDOD: 12/10/18.



AIKINS, WILLIAM E., R. New London, Conn., Enl: NG Portland 9/21/15. RFS: 7/25/17. Pvt; Pvt 1st Cl 10/26/17; Sdlr 2/27/18. Org: 5th Co CAC Me NG to 8/23/17; Sup Co 103rd FA to disch. Eng: Champagne-Marne; Aisne-Marne; St. Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne. Overseas: 12/15/17 to 4/10/19. HD: 4/29/19.

AXELSEN, EDWARD, R. Westbrook, Ind: 7/26/18. Pvt; Pvt 1st Cl 1/1/19. Org: 151st Dep Brig to 8/15/18; Co H 42nd Inf to disch. HD: 1/24/19.

BARROWS, WILLIS J., Ind: 6/25/18. Pvt; HD SCD: 6/29/18.

CARNEY, FRED W., B. Queens Co., Lower Jemseg, N. B., Enl: NA Ft Slocum, N. Y., 7/29/18. Sgt 11/6/18. Org: QMC Cp Meigs, Washington, D. C., to 8/21/18; QMC Det Hoboken, N. J., to 1/20/19; Utilities Det 15, Jersey City, N. J., to disch. HDOD: 3/6/19.

CHESSEY, LOUIS J., B. Hiram, Enl: NG 6/29/17. RFS: 7/25/17. Pvt; Hs 8/20/17; Ck 1/15/18; Pvt 6/3/18; Hs 6/5/18. Org: Btry B 1st Reg Me HFA NG (Co B 56 Pion Inf) to 6/3/18; Sup Co 56th Pion Inf to disch. Eng: Meuse-Argonne; Defensive Sector. Overseas: 9/4/18 to 6/25/19. HDOD: 7/2/19.

CLARK, CLARENCE E., B. Bath, Enl: NG Bath 2/4/17. RFS: 7/25/17. Pvt; Pvt 1st Cl 4/8/17; Cpl 6/3/17; Pvt 7/17/17; Ck 8/23/17. Org: 29th Co CAC Portland, Me., to 10/10/17; 23rd Co CAC Portland to 8/26/18; Btry F 48th Arty CAC to 9/5/18; Btry E 48th Arty CAC to disch. Overseas: 10/7/18 to 3/24/19. HDOD: 4/11/19.

DAY, JAMES H., B. Nobleboro, Ind: 10/23/18. Pvt; Org: SATC Northeastern College, Boston, to disch. HDOD: 12/6/18.

EDWARDS, ROYAL L., B. Yarmouth, Enl: NG 6/2/17. RFS: 7/25/17. Pvt; Org: 12th Co CA Me NG to 6/1/18; Btry A 72nd Arty CAC to 10/23/18; Ord Det 72nd



Arty CAC to disch. Overseas: 8/8/18 to 3/14/19.
HDOD: 3/25/19.

ESTES, LUTHER A., Ind: 9/4/18. Pvt; Org: 152 Dep Brig
to 10/16/18; 4 Co CAC Ft Dupont, Del., to 12/4/18;
8 Co CAC Ft Dupont, Del., to disch. HDOD: 12/18/18.

EVANS, WESTON S., B. Standish, Enl: RA Cp Lee, Va.,
5/16/18. Pvt; Pvt 1st Cl 5/20/18. Org: Co 1 Engrs
Off Tng Sch to disch: HD to acpt com: 10/28/18.
Aptd: 2nd Lt Engrs 10/29/18. Org: 125th Engrs to
disch. HD for convenience of Govt: 1/3/19.

FARNSWORTH, EUGENE, B. Islesboro, Ind: 6/25/18. Pvt;
Org: 151 Dep Brig to 7/24/18; Co B 69 Engrs to
8/19/18; Co C 69 Engrs to 12/27/18; 136 TC to disch.
Overseas: 9/23/18 to 7/16/19. HDOD: 7/24/19.

FIELD, CHARLES W. W., Aptd: 2nd Lt Cav 8/15/17 from
CL Plattsburgh Bks, N. Y. Org: Co C 103rd MG Bn to
death. Cited for bravery. Overseas: 10/3/17 to death.
Killed in action 7/19/18.

FIELD, SANFORD W., R. Portland, Ind: Portland 7/25/18.
Pvt; Pvt 1st Cl 8/20/18. Org: 151 Dep Brig to disch.
HDOD: 12/5/18.

FREEMAN, GARDNER R., Ind: 7/26/18. Pvt; Org: 45 Co 1st
Bn 151 Dep Brig. DSCD: 8/1/18.

FREEMAN, STEPHEN W., Ind: 8/29/18. Pvt; Org: 14th Co
4th Bn 151 Dep Brig. DSCD: 9/3/18.

GORDON, ADELBERT P., Ind: 7/26/18. Pvt; Org: 151 Dep
Brig to 8/2/18; Co A 73 Inf to disch. HDOD: 1/17/19.

HARPER, FRED C., R. Waterville, Enl: ERC Portland
8/13/17. Pvt; Pvt 1st Cl 11/17/17; Ck 11/10/17; Pvt
1st Cl 1/6/18; Cpl 8/15/18; Sgt 10/15/18. Org: Co E
Ft Ethan Allen, Vt., to 10/3/17; Med Dept Cp Greene,
N. C., to disch. HDOD: 2/6/19.

HASKELL, HERMAN P., Ind: 9/4/18. Pvt; Org: 152 Dep
Brig to disch. HDOD: 12/3/18.

HASTY, BERNARD C., R. Auburn, Enl: ERC Portland
1/12/18. Pvt; Pvt 1st Cl 1/12/18. Org: US Sch Mil



- Aero Princeton, N. J., to 8/27/18; 5th Cadet Sq Ellington Field, Tex., to disch. HDOD: 12/12/18.
- HAWKES, GROL, R. Cumberland, Enl: RA Ft Slocum, N. Y., 8/22/17. Pvt; Pvt 1st Cl 5/22/18; Cpl 7/1/18; Sgt 8/29/18. Org: 124 Aero Sup Sq to 10/22/17; 103 Aero Sq Sig Co to 1/27/18; 32 Aero Sq to disch. Overseas: 11/23/17 to 4/4/19. HDOD: 4/17/19.
- HAWKES, HOWARD G., Enl: 10/3/17. Pvt; Sgt 11/1/17. Org: Btry E 303 FA. Overseas: 7/16/18 to 3/20/19. HD: 4/17/19.
- HAWKES, PHILIP W., Ind: 7/26/18. Pvt; Org: 151 Dep Brig to 8/21/18; Co A 72 Inf to disch. HDOD: 1/17/19.
- HAWKES, WYMAN E., Ind: 10/5/18. Pvt; Org: SATC Univ. of Me., Orono, to disch. HDOD: 11/23/18.
- HILL, ARTHUR H., B. Providence, R. I., Enl: Providence, R. I., 4/30/17. Pvt; Cpl 9/18/17; Sgt 3/4/18; 1st Sgt 7/20/18. Org: 9 Co CAC; 27 Co CAC; 66 Co CAC Ft Adams, Newport, R. I., to disch. HDOD: 12/13/18.
- JORGENSEN, JOHN H., Ind: 7/26/18. Pvt; Org: Co A 73 Inf to disch. HDOD: 1/29/19.
- JORGENSEN, NILS C., B. Blue Bell, N. B., Canada, Ind: 7/26/18. Pvt; Org: 42 Inf. HDOD: 6/12/19.
- JOY, HAROLD W., B. Portland, Enl: NG 10/18/15. RFS: 7/25/17. Cpl; Sgt; Mess Sgt; Sgt 12/18/17. Org: 2 Co CA Me NG (22 Co CAC Portland) to 12/27/17; ROTC to 5/1/18; Co I 5 Inf Repl Regt to disch. HD to accept commission 6/5/18. Aptd: 2nd Lt from NG 6/6/18. Org: 5 Inf Repl Regt to 4 Bn Repl Tng Center to disch. HD.
- KNIGHT, HOWARD S., Ind: Portland 9/3/18. Pvt; Org: 151 Dep Brig to disch. HDOD: 12/12/18.
- LAKE, FRED A., B. Hallowell, Enl: NG 4/9/17. RFS: 7/25/17. Pvt; Org: 12 Co CAC Me NG to 8/23/17; Co B 101 Engrs to disch. Eng: Champagne-Marne; Aisne-Marne; St. Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne; Defensive



Sector. Overseas: 9/26/17 to 4/4/19. HDOD: 4/28/19.

LAMB, LINCOLN W., B. Gorham, Ind: 7/26/18. Pvt; Org: 45 Co 12 Bn 151 Dep Brig to 8/2/18; Co A 73 Inf to death. Died of disease 9/29/18.

LIBBY, ARTHUR W., B. Baldwin, Enl: RA at Ft Slocum, N. Y., 6/10/17. Pvt; Pvt 1st Cl 11/18/17. Org: Tr G 20 Cav to 11/18/17; Btry D 78 FA to disch. Overseas: 7/14/18 to 6/19/19. HDOD: 6/26/19.

LIBBY, JAMES F., R. Portland, Ind: Portland 5/31/18. Pvt; Pvt 1st Cl 12/23/18. Org: Hq & Sup Co 7 Bn FA Repl Draft Cp Jackson, S. C., to 7/5/18; Radio Sch 7 Regt FA Repl Draft Cp Jackson, S. C., to 8/30/18; Btry F 118 FA to disch. Overseas: 10/21/18 to 12/20/18. HDOD: 1/15/19.

LIBBY, LOREN N., R. Sanford, Ind: Kennebunk 5/28/18. Pvt; Pvt 1st Cl 10/1/18. Org: 301 Btry Tr Arty to disch. Overseas: 7/16/18 to 5/2/19. HDOD: 5/20/19.

LOMBARD, HARRY J., Ind: Dover, N. H., 8/14/18. Pvt; Org: 151 Dep Brig to 9/4/18; Btry D 73 Arty CAC to 10/12/18; Btry E 116 FA to disch. Overseas: 10/16/18 to 12/20/18. HDOD: 1/15/19.

LORD, SHERMAN T., Enl: NG 3/15/16. RFS: 7/25/17. Pvt; Org: 12 Co CAC Me NG to 8/27/18; Btry D 47 Arty CAC to disch. Overseas: 10/14/18 to 2/15/19. HDOD: 3/12/19.

MCDONALD, EDWIN A., B. Sebago Lake, Ind: 9/7/18. Pvt; Org: 151 Dep Brig to disch. HDOD: 1/10/19.

McKAY, EDWARD, B. Ireland, Enl: 1/7/14 Ft Slocum, N. Y. Pvt; Org: 1st Co CAC: Rptd from RAR 7/12/17. HDSCD: 8/2/17.

MANCHESTER, CHARLES N., R. North Gorham, Ind: 10/4/18. Pvt; Org: SATC Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., to disch. HDOD: 12/10/18.

MASON, CLIFFORD E., R. West Falmouth, Enl: RA Ft Slocum, N. Y., 12/29/13. Pvt; Pvt 1st Cl 10/28/18; Pvt



1/16/19. Org: Btry D 42 Arty CAC to 5/23/19; Btry A 42 Arty CAC to disch. Overseas: 8/18/17 to 2/18/19. HD abolishment RAR: 6/4/20.

MAYBERRY, EARL E., R. Gorham, Enl: NG 4/3/17. RFS: 7/25/17. Cpl 5/10/17; Sgt 7/19/18. Org: 12 Co Me NG to —; Btry E 54 Arty AEF to 12/22/18; Btry D 54 CAC to disch. Overseas: 3/22/18 to 3/6/19. HDOD: 3/13/19.

MAYBERRY, LESTER F., R. Portland, Enl: NG Ft Williams, Me., 11/24/17. RFS: 7/25/17. Pvt; Org: 19 Co CAC Me NG Ft Williams to —; Btry B 54 CAC to 5/16/18; Btry B 60 CAC to disch. Eng: St. Mihiel; Meuse; Argonne. Overseas: 3/16/18 to 2/4/19. HDOD: 2/24/19.

MEEHAN, ROLAND, B. Westbrook, Ind: 10/15/18. Pvt; Org: SATC Univ. of Me., Orono, to disch. HDOD: 12/7/18.

MILLER, ERNEST C., B. Lynn, Mass., Ind: Lewiston 6/25/18. Pvt; Org: CWS Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to disch. HDOD: 1/15/19.

MOFFETT, WALTER J., B. Knoxville, Tenn., Enl: RA Ft Mott, N. J., 10/21/13. Sgt 12/19/14; Sup Sgt 10/9/16; Sgt 10/6/17; Mess Sgt 12/18/18; 1st Sgt 8/18/19. Org: 36 Co CAC Ft Mott, N. J., to 8/5/16; 5 Co Ft Mills, P. I., CAC to 10/25/17; 4 Co Manila Bay to 7/13/18; 8 Co Ft Mills, P. I., to 3/1/19; 17 Co Ft Mills, P. I., to disch. HDOD: 10/15/19.

NASH, CLIFFORD H., Ind: 7/2/18. Pvt; Org: 151 Dep Brig to 8/3/18; Co B 73 Inf to disch. HDOD: 1/29/19.

NEWHALL, PHILIP E., R. Cumberland Mills, Enl: 7/5/17. Pvt; Org: Btry B 1st Me HFA. DSCD: 7/14/17. Enl: Westbrook 6/14/18. Pvt; Org: Hq Det 15 Bn; Serv Co; Motor Group; Repl Unit 72; Repl Unit 70 Cp Greenleaf. HDSCD: 5/6/19.

NIELSON, CHRISTIAN, B. Alborg, Denmark, Enl: NA Ft Slocum, N. Y., 6/27/18. Pvt 1st Cl 8/1/19. Org: M



Trk Co 454; M Sup Tn 415 to disch. Eng: St. Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne; Defensive Sector. Overseas: 8/14/18 to 8/1/19. HDOD: 8/11/19.

PARKER, ERNEST H., B. Cornish, Ind: 7/26/18. Pvt; Wag 12/11/18. Org: Co A 73 Inf to 11/5/18; 212 Engrs Tn to disch. HDOD: 1/21/19.

PARKER, HARVEY, B. Cornish, Ind: 4/30/18. Pvt 1st Cl 11/18/18. Org: Co L 304 Inf to 8/8/18; Co C 58 Inf to disch. Overseas: 7/8/18 to 3/23/19. HDOD: 4/5/19.

PARTRIDGE, ROBERT A., B. Westbrook, Ind: Portland 6/29/18. Pvt; Org: 4 Unit Sept Aut Repl Draft Boston, Mass., CAC to 10/22/18; Btry F 68 Arty CAC to disch. Overseas: 9/23/18 to 2/16/19. HDOD: 2/28/19.

PERKINS, WALTER L., R. Casco, Ind: 6/25/18. Pvt; Org: 20 Co 5 Bn Dep Brig. DSCD: 7/2/18.

POLLARD, HARVEY C., R. Poland, Ind: 7/26/18. Pvt; Org: 151 Dep Brig to 10/15/18; Co H 42 Inf to disch. HDOD: 1/24/19.

PRATT, CHARLES L., Ind: 10/9/18. Pvt; Org: SATC Univ. of Me., Orono, to disch. HDOD: 12/7/18.

PRAY, DEAN E., B. Houlton, Enl: NG Skowhegan 5/12/16. Sgt 7/2/17; Org Co E 103 Inf to 4/5/18; Repl Div Army Cand School to disch; HD to acpt com 7/8/18. Aptd: 2nd Lt Inf 7/9/18 from NG. Org: 1st Dept Div MTC to disch. Eng: Champagne-Marne. Overseas: 9/25/17 to 7/15/19. HD for convenience of Govt 8/6/19.

PUNTY, EDWARD A., B. Madison, Enl: NG 4/15/17. Pvt 1st Cl 1/18/18; Pvt 6/10/18. Org: 12 Co CAC Me NG (28 Co Portland CAC) to 10/11/17; 21 Co Portland CAC to 6/12/18; QMC to disch. HDOD: 5/1/19.

ROBERTS, JOHN A., Ind: 10/24/18. Pvt; Org: SATC Wentworth Inst., Boston, Mass., to disch. HDOD: 12/6/18.



- ROBINSON, ROBERT E., B. Carmel, Enl: ERC Portland 6/6/17. Pvt; Pvt 1st Cl 7/14/17. Org: Co C 14 Engrs to 6/25/18; 35 Serv Co Sig C to 4/2/19; 57 Serv Co Sig C to disch. Eng: Somme Off; Aisne-Marne; Oise-Aisne; Meuse-Argonne; Defensive Sector. Overseas: 7/27/17 to 5/8/19. HDOD: 5/24/19.
- ROGERS, LEON S., B. Bartlett, N. H., Enl: NG Portland 6/30/17. RFS: 7/25/17. Bugler 2/2/18; Pvt 2/12/18; Bugler 4/1/18. Org: Hq Co FA Me NG (56 Pion Inf) to disch. Overseas: 9/4/18 to 6/22/19. HDOD: 6/24/19.
- ROGERS, MAYNARD G., Ind: 6/25/18. Pvt; Org: 20 Co 5th Bn Dep Brig. HDSCD: 7/5/18.
- SAWYER, GEORGE S., Enl: NG 5/12/16. RFS: 7/25/17. Pvt 1st Cl 4/12/17. Org: 12 Co CAC Me NG to —; Co B 101 Engrs to disch. Eng: Champagne-Marne; Aisne-Marne; St. Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne; Defensive Sector. Overseas: 9/26/17 to 4/4/19. HDOD: 4/28/19.
- SAWYER, HALL C., R. Gorham, Ind: 10/22/18. Pvt; Org: SATC Northeastern College, Boston, Mass., to disch. HDOD: 12/6/18.
- SAWYER, WARREN L., R. Westbrook, Enl: RA Ft Slocum, N. Y., 10/26/17. Pvt; Sgt 4/15/18. Org: 136 Aero Sq to 3/23/18; 865 Aero Sq to 10/3/18; Cav OTC Leon Springs, Tex., to disch. HDOD: 12/4/18.
- SAYWARD, CARROLL E., R. Gray, Ind: 8/5/18. Pvt; Pvt 1st Cl 9/1/18. Org: G & F Co 325 QMC to disch. HDOD: 12/13/18.
- SAYWARD, HARLAN A., Ind: 7/26/18. Pvt; Org: Co A 73 Inf to disch. HDOD: 1/29/19.
- SAYWARD, ROLAND, Ind: 8/29/18. Pvt; Org: 151 Dep Brig to disch. HDOD: 12/4/18.
- SHAW, HOWARD E., B. Gorham, Ind: 8/15/18. Pvt; Org: Tng Det Wentworth Inst., Boston, Mass., to 10/13/18; 32 Co Boston CA Ft Standish, Mass., to disch. HDOD: 12/19/18.



SHAW, LEWIS N., Enl: NG 4/9/17. RFS: 7/25/17. Pvt 1st Cl 5/23/18; Org: 12 Co CAC Me NG (28 Co CAC Portland, Ft McKinley, Me.) to 10/11/17; 21 Co Portland, Ft Preble, Me., to disch. HDOD: 3/12/19.

SHAW, MERLE B., R. Orono, Washington, D. C., Ind: Woburn, Mass., 7/6/18. Pvt; Org: Edgewood Arsenal to disch. HDOD: 1/10/19.

STONE, ELWIN H., Ind: 7/26/18. Pvt; Org: 151 Dep Brig to 8/2/18; Co A 73 Inf to disch. HDOD: 1/29/19.

STUART, CHARLES F., B. Gray, Ind: 7/26/18. Pvt; Org: 151 Dep Brig to 8/2/18; Co A 73 Inf to disch. HDOD: 1/29/19.

STUART, CLIFFORD L., R. Sanford, Enl: Ft McDowell, Calif., 11/15/13. Pvt; Cpl 7/17/15; Pvt 10/25/18. Org: Co H 18 Inf; Co I 8 Inf; MGC 18 Inf; Co K 36 Inf RAR. Eng: Meuse-Argonne; St. Mihiel; Defensive Sector. Overseas: 6/14/17 to 7/3/19. HD: 11/10/20.

STUART, GEORGE E. T., R. Springvale, Ind: Kennebunk, 4/29/18. Pvt 1st Cl 7/11/18; Pvt 11/21/18. Org: 151 Dep Brig to 5/25/18; Co G 301 Am Tn to 12/7/18; Co G 116 Am Tn to disch. Overseas: 7/12/18 to 2/23/19. HDOD: 3/4/19.

SWENDSEN, CHARLES E., R. Westbrook, Enl: NG 6/17/17. RFS: 7/25/17. Cpl 4/9/17; Pvt 6/7/18; Pvt 1st Cl 6/16/18. Org: 12 Co CAC Me NG; 27 Co CAC to 12/20/17; 54 Arty CAC to 8/29/18; Btry F 43 Arty CAC to disch. Eng: St. Mihiel; Argonne; Defensive Sector. Overseas: 3/22/18 to 12/31/18. HDOD: 1/23/19.

SWENDSEN, FRED W., R. Westbrook, Ind: 6/25/18. Pvt; Org: 151 Dep Brig to 8/26/18; Hq Co 36 Inf to disch. HDOD: 1/21/19.

THOMPSON, CLIFFORD E., R. Gorham, Ind: 6/15/18. Sgt 9/18/18. Org: Co 5, 1 Sh Regt to 9/8/18; M Trk Co 534 to disch. Overseas: 9/29/18 to 12/25/19. HDOD: 12/30/19.



THUOTTE, OVIDE, R. Westbrook, Ind: 6/25/18. Pvt; Org: 151 Dep Brig to disch. HDOD: 1/14/19.

TOBIN, ERNEST, B. Providence, R. I., Enl: Georgetown, Mass., 11/23/17. Pvt; Org: Hq Co 103 Inf. Eng: Toul Sector; St. Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne; Aisne-Marne; Defensive Sector. Overseas: — to —. HDOD: 4/28/19.

VARNEY, CECIL F., B. Westbrook, Ind: 9/4/18. Pvt; Org: 152 Dep Brig to disch. HDOD: 12/16/18.

VARNEY, HAROLD W., B. Westbrook, Ind: 6/25/18. Pvt; Org: 17 Co 5 Bn Dep Brig to disch. HDSCD: 6/29/18.

WARD, MURLAND G., R. Portland, Ind: Portland 7/22/18. Pvt; Org: Co B 34 MG Bn to disch. HDOD: 12/4/18.

WARK, GEORGE J., R. Westbrook, Enl: NG 7/30/17. Pvt; Org: Btry B 1 Regt HFA Me NG to disch. HDSCD: 8/14/17.

WEBB, FRED L., R. Gray, Ind: Portland 9/21/18. Pvt; Org: 36 Co 9 Bn. DSCD: 9/26/18.

WIGGIN, ROY L., R. Sebago Lake, Ind: 6/25/18. Pvt 1st Cl 10/3/18. Org: 151 Dep Brig to 8/1/18; Co B 42 Inf to disch. HDOD: 5/27/19.

WINSHIP, HARRY H., R. Westbrook, Ind: 7/26/18. Bugler 11/1/18. Org: Co A 73 Inf to disch. HDOD: 1/17/19.

WOOD, GEORGE W., Enl: Ft Williams 12/11/17. Pvt; Org: 7 Co CAC Me NG (Btry B 54 Arty CAC) to 5/1/18; Btry A 60 Arty CAC to disch. Eng: St. Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne; Defensive Sector. Overseas: 3/22/18 to 2/4/19. HDOD: 2/24/19.

YORK, ERNEST K., B. Milan, N. H., Enl: Berlin, N. H., 4/27/17. Pvt; Org: Co L 103 Inf to disch. Eng: Xivray-Meuse; Chateau-Thierry; St. Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne. Overseas: Sept., 1917, to Mar., 1919. HDOD: 4/28/19.



ARMY NURSE CORPS

ALLEN, MARIE A., B. Everett, Mass., Called: Portland 3/22/18. Nurse. Assignments: Base Hosp Cp Devens, Mass., to 5/9/18; Ellis Island, N. Y., to 6/5/18; Base Hospital 33 to 3/24/19. Overseas: 6/19/18 to 2/24/19. Inactive duty: 3/24/19.

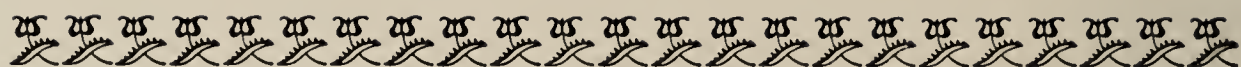
NAVY

ANTHOINE, CLIFFORD T., Enl: USN New Haven, Conn., 12/11/17. Apprentice seaman 91 days; seaman 2c 244 days. Served at NTS, Newport, R. I., to 3/12/18; USS Ontario to 3/15/18; USS Chicago to 11/11/18. Disch.: RS at Boston, Mass., 10/17/19.

BRAND, HERMAN J., B. Amesbury, Mass., Enl: USN Portland 12/20/17. Landsman for machinist mate aviation 12 days; Quartermaster 2c Aviation 273 days; Quartermaster 1c Aviation 41 days. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., 12/26/17 to 1/29/18; RS Philadelphia, Pa., to 2/4/18; Naval Air Station, Pauillac, France, to 3/9/18; Naval Air Station, Guipavas, France, to 10/2/18; Naval Base Hospital No. 5, Brest, France, 10/11/18; Naval Air Station, Guipavas, France, to 11/11/18. Disch.: Headquarters 1st Naval Dist., Boston, Mass., 1/29/19.

DUNLAP, HOWARD L., R. South Portland. Apprentice seaman 67 days; seaman 2c 98 days; seaman 92 days; Coxswain 31 days; Boatswain's mate 2c 71 days. Served at NTS, Newport, R. I., 11/30/17 to 1/23/18; RS New York, N. Y., to 3/8/18; Naval Hospital New York, N. Y., to 3/23/18; RS New York, N. Y., to 4/19/18; USS Rondo to 11/11/18. Disch.: USS Southery, Portsmouth, N. H., 12/21/18.

DURANT, CARROLL H., B. Holden, Mass., Enrolled: USN South Portland 5/17/18. Fireman 3c 178 days; Fireman 1c. Served at NTS, Newport, R. I., 5/28/18 to



10/31/18; RS Philadelphia, Pa., to 11/11/18. Inactive duty NT Cp Detroit, Mich., 8/9/19.

HAWKES, LEON E., R. Portland, Enl: USN Portland 6/25/17. Apprentice seaman 116 days; seaman 2c 388 days. Served at NTS, Newport, R. I., 7/31/17 to 10/19/17; USS St. Louis to 1/26/18; Armed draft detail New York, N. Y., to 10/30/18; USS Pequot to 11/11/18. Disch.: District Detail Office, Boston, Mass., 7/17/19.

HUTCHINSON, LAWRENCE H., B. Buxton, Enl: USN Portland 6/12/17. Shipwright 262 days; CM 3c 122 days; CM 2c 92 days; CM 1c 41 days. Served on RS at Boston, Mass., 6/12/17 to 8/15/17; NT Cp Hingham, Mass., to 10/24/17; Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., to 11/5/17; NT Cp Hingham, Mass., to 3/7/18; RS at Boston, Mass., to 3/22/18; USS Virginia to 5/18/18; RS at Boston, Mass., to 6/6/18; Harvard Radio Sch, Cambridge, Mass., to 11/11/18. Disch.: RS at Boston, Mass., 9/17/19.

MARSH, LAWRENCE A., R. Gorham, Enl: USN Portland 4/18/17. Apprentice seaman 79 days; seaman 2c 452 days; seaman 41 days. Served at NTS, Newport, R. I., 4/18/17 to 7/6/17; NT Cp Portsmouth, N. H., to 7/25/17; USS Montana to 2/21/18; RS Norfolk, Va., to 5/29/18; SS Westshore to 8/7/18; RS Norfolk, Va., to 8/17/18; USS Westshore to 11/17/18. Disch.: RS Portsmouth, N. H., 12/14/20.

ROGERS, MAURICE L., Enl: USN Portland 6/28/18. Apprentice seaman 109 days; seaman 2c 27 days; seaman 330 days. Served at NTS, Newport, R. I., 7/19/18 to 10/15/18; RS at Boston, Mass., to 11/11/18. Disch.: RS at Boston, Mass., 10/7/19.



THE PRESENT VIEWED AS A DEVELOPMENT OF THE PAST—A PROPHECY

WE have seen that there are great and important differences between the Windham of today and the Windham of 1860. We select that year for a comparison for two main reasons. The first is that these sketches are concerned mainly with the settlement and development of the town in material resources, such as agriculture and manufacturing. Since 1860 there has been no extraordinary growth along these lines; in fact, there has been a great decline in manufactures since that date. Secondly, there has been a steady decline in population since that time. Eighteen hundred sixty was the banner year in that respect. Let us endeavor to explain some of the causes for this decline in population and industry during the past seventy-five years.

In a previous sketch we have mentioned western emigration, losses in manufacturing, the urban trend of population, and speed, in its influence on transportation, as some of the causes for this decline. Let us now inquire why there is less manufacturing in town now, as compared with the earlier period. First, let us take the case of Great Falls, the best water power on the river. This power is so convenient to Portland, the metropolis of the State, that it is utilized for the lighting and other electrical needs of Greater Portland. There is a huge dam with a power house located on the Gorham side of the river. A very few men are needed to operate this plant, and the power is ruined for the employment of more men. The dam was made so high that it has flowed some of the falls above, formerly used for the manufacture of lumber, and these will never again be available for manufacturing.

Farther down the river at Gambo, the Du Pont corporation has torn down all the powder mills and is using a magnificent power only to run a very small mill for the manufac-



ture of "wood flour." There is no evidence that this great company will ever feel an urge to build up the plant and benefit the town. Here we have an outstanding example of the difference between the resident owners of a century ago and the non-resident of today. The former had the welfare of their town at heart, by giving employment to as many of their neighbors as possible and bringing new families into the town. The non-resident cares nothing for Windham, except as he can make a little money out of the town, or can hold a mill privilege idle, and keep possible competitors out. The growth and development of the town mean nothing to him.

The woolen mill at Mallison Falls is now owned by Boston parties. It has not been running for more than five years now, with no present prospect of opening.

The pulp mill at Little Falls is under the name of The Androscoggin Paper & Pulp Co. It is owned by the Robert L. Gair Inc., which also owns mills at Haverhill, Mass., and elsewhere. The Russell Co. of Boston owned this plant for about thirty-five years, and during that time they about doubled the capacity of it. It has recently suspended operations.

In that earlier day these powers and those on Pleasant River were owned in town, and the proceeds of manufacture came to the residents. There is no present evidence that manufacturing in Windham will ever return to its pristine prosperity. The day of the small business is past, so far as it is related to articles formerly manufactured here. The saw mill ceased to operate with the disappearance of forests.

Not only is the day of the small manufacturer past, but there is a strong current opinion that the small farmer has but little opportunity to compete favorably with his western rival. Of late, it is true, under the pressure of the current depression, there seems to be a movement to "go back to the land." Possibly this may have some good results, if it is conducted in a rational manner. One thing is certain, however, and that is that a man without experience can never make a farm pay. Farming is a science, and a man must be



trained in the best modern methods to make a living at it. If this training can be made a factor in the "back to the land" movement, then it may be productive of profitable results.

But there is a brighter side to this picture. Along with the departure of some of the old sources of income have come new sources that are being utilized by our people to an ever-increasing degree. Maine has truly become "the playground of the nation." Windham has its full share of lake, river, hill, and meadow to attract the summer resident and transient guest. She has also a good system of roads. One important highway, the Roosevelt Trail, runs six miles through the town, and this is easily accessible to all parts of the township, for Windham is a narrow town. There are many beautiful spots on Sebago, Little Sebago, and the Duck Pond, to say nothing of fine farm and hill outlook for those who do not care for the water. Every year we see more and more new cottages and overnight camps.

A word of caution should be spoken to those who would preserve the natural beauties of the landscape. Too many "hot dog stands" and unsightly billboards will ruin the beauty of natural scenery. It is to be hoped that the State will pass such legislation as will prevent the disfigurement of our beautiful roads, lakes, and streams.

Will Windham at some time become a part of a "Greater Portland," as communities near Boston and New York have been made nominally or actually parts of the urban center? This is in the range of possibility. It is debatable whether it is probable or not. The growth of Portland will decide this question, for the automobile has made Portland easily accessible to workmen and shoppers. We have an opportunity to see the result of such a condition on a small scale, as we observe the increasing number of those who work in the city and live here during the summer months. Should we like to have these people as permanent neighbors and fellow citizens all the year round? Yes, if they would become owners of single houses and take a pride in living in a fine old New



England town. No, if they become merely “renters,” without an idea of becoming permanent residents, taking everything they can get out of the beauties of the town and giving back no loyal, disinterested citizenship.

Our neighbor, Gorham, is an excellent example of a fine old town that is slowly becoming a residential center for the better class of workers from Portland and Westbrook. Why should Windham not attract such a group or groups of urban workers? If Windham cannot look forward to a return of manufacturing interests, and if the farms are not likely to be developed to a much greater extent, then an attempt should be made to attract a good class of workers in the city to make a permanent home among us. They will bring money from the city, and they will support the schools, churches, and other public interests. This town is capable of being made one or several highly congenial residential neighborhoods. Our ancestors were neighbors in the best sense of the word. They founded a community built on the principles of democracy and righteousness. It is in keeping with their principles to preserve the beloved town that they carved out of the wilderness as a real community of true Americans, congenial neighbors, ever striving for the common good.



APPENDIX

INTERESTING STATISTICS FROM AN OLD PAMPHLET OF 1840
SELECTIONS FROM THE CENTENNIAL ADDRESS OF JULY 4, 1839
POPULATION TABLE OF HOUSES, FAMILIES, AND SCHOLARS
BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (1840)
SOME WINDHAM "FIRSTS, SECONDS, AND THIRDS"



SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS FROM AN
OLD PAMPHLET PUBLISHED IN 1840
CONTAINING THE CENTENNIAL
ADDRESS OF THOMAS L. SMITH

THE town of Windham contains 26,159 acres of land — 2,274 inhabitants — 361 dwelling houses — viz., 280 of one story and 80 of two and 1 of three stories — 5 saw mills — 2 shingle mills — 2 carding machines — 1 clothier's mill for fulling and dressing cloth — 1 factory for manufacturing woolen cloth — 1 mill for manufacturing chair stuff — 1 for manufacturing kegs — 1 for cleansing salt petre — 3 grist mills — 10 blacksmith's shops — 7 groceries — 5 taverns — and 2 tanneries. There are 16 brick and 2 stone buildings in town. The public property belonging to the town consists chiefly of a poor house, farm and buildings, purchased in 1835, costing \$2,500, a brick town house erected in 1833, costing \$750. It is 50 feet long and 40 feet wide with 13-foot walls.

Windham is a good agricultural town. The inhabitants are chiefly agriculturists. The soil in the south part of the town is a moist yellow loam, free from stones, based upon an understratum of clay about one foot from the surface — the northwest corner of the town is plains, and approximates to a sandy soil. There are inexhaustible quarries of granite in the south part of the town.

The oldest building now standing in town is the dwelling house where Reuben Elder now lives — it was built by Thomas Mayberry, the year when built not known.

The oldest musical instrument in town (and by some supposed to be the oldest in the United States) is a spinet made in London by Thomas Hitchcock in 1390*. It was for-

* The spinet is now in the possession of John Anderson Waterman, Esq., of Gorham. It gives forth no note, but the case is in fair condition. Mr. Waterman says that the date above given is an error and places it at 1690.



merly owned by the widow Wendall, the third wife of the Rev. Thomas Smith in Portland, and is owned by Mrs. Lucy Anderson, wife of Abraham Anderson, and daughter of the late Rev. Peter T. Smith.

Abraham Anderson, son of Abraham Anderson, the fifth settler, in the 82nd year of his age, is the oldest person now living in Windham, who was born in the town. He was born in the old fort.

The Presumpscot River is a noble stream. It is about 20 miles in length and falls 270 feet in its passage to the ocean. The river has a very devious channel with abrupt banks and numerous falls and rapids, which afford excellent hydraulic powers for mills and manufactories. It receives four tributaries from the Windham side, viz., Pleasant River, Black, Calley Wright's (Dole's), and Inkhorn Brooks. Probably no stream in the State of equal magnitude is so little affected by freshets, ice, and droughts, and is therefore so safe for mills as the Presumpscot. Pleasant River passes through the middle of the town. Black, Calley Wright's, and Inkhorn Brooks are in the south part of the town. They all run a southwest course from their several sources to their junction with the Presumpscot. Pleasant River has many falls suitable for mills and factories.

There are several small ponds in the north part of the town. The Duck Pond on the east side of the town is partly in Windham and partly in Westbrook. Little Sebago in the north part of Windham is a pond of considerable magnitude, about one-third of which is in Windham, the residue in Gray. A part of this pond, about one mile in length and one-half mile in width, has been drained of its waters. (Here follows that account of the Anderson project and the disastrous freshet, which we put *verbatim* in the sketch entitled *An Interval of Peace — The War of 1812.*)



SELECTIONS FROM THE CENTENNIAL ADDRESS OF JULY 4, 1839

(THOMAS LAURENS SMITH)

WE have assembled to celebrate our Centennial Anniversary in a town which, one hundred years ago, was a dense and unbroken wilderness, the home of the wild beast of the forest and the hunting ground of the Indian. In whatever direction we now turn our eyes, we behold pleasant and well-cultivated fields and verdant pastures, with their "cattle upon a thousand hills," which a century past were unknown to man. * * *

During that period five generations of men have successively appeared upon the stage of action. * * * The face of nature has been changed; the barren wilderness turned into the fruitful field; the solitude of nature broken up by the hand of civilized man. The majestic and venerable oak, monarch of the forest, and the lofty pine, peering to heaven, have given place to gardens, orchards, and fruitful fields. * * * Let us, like our pious ancestors, prove faithful to the trust reposed in us, and while we admire their example, let us endeavor to do justice to their memories; to speak of their virtues, their love of order, their strong and invincible attachment to civil and religious liberty; the patience and fortitude manifested by them in all their sufferings; and, above all, their noble resolution, "to die freemen rather than live slaves." * * *

While contemplating the various scenes through which the inhabitants of this town and nation have passed during the past century * * *, let us ascribe all the praise to that Being from whom cometh "every good and perfect gift."



INTERESTING POPULATION TABLE, COMPILED
IN 1840 BY THOMAS L. SMITH

School District		Houses Families		Scholars		
No.				1838	1839	1840
1, or	ANDERSON'S	16	18	35	40	40
" 2, "	LITTLE FALLS	29	30	59	47	52
" 3, "	GAMEO	26	26	46	50	56
" 4, "	PLEASANT RIVER	13	12	34	29	27
" 5, "	WINDHAM CORNER	21	22	39	47	40
" 6, "	AMOS HAWKES	25	25	69	56	53
" 7, "	KENARD'S	17	20	37	44	54
" 8, "	BAKER'S CORNER	24	26	66	68	68
" 9, "	COLUMBIAN or DOLE'S	27	28	75	74	78
" 10, "	IRELAND	18	20	60	62	65
" 11, "	SCOTLAND	14	16	37	44	37
" 12, "	HARDY'S (CANADA HILL)	7	9	18	13	15
" 13, "	PLAINS	26	26	69	73	62
" 14, "	WINDHAM UPPER CORNER	25	26	51	64	65
" 15, "	HODSDON'S (CENTER)	29	26	63	67	64
" 16, "	FRIENDS	26	30	55	57	57
" 17, "	GREAT FALLS	12	12	32	30	34
" 18, "	OUTLET	6	6	11	12	7
TOTALS		361	378	856	877	884

SOME WINDHAM "FIRSTS"—CENTENNIAL
PAMPHLET—1840

First Physician	DR. CALEB REA	1785-6
First Minister	REV. JOHN WIGHT	1743-53
First Lawyer	JOSEPH POPE	1803
First Post Office	WINDHAM CORNER (HILL)	1798
First Postmaster	COL. EDWARD ANDERSON	
First Child Born in Town	THOMAS MANCHESTER	1739
First Girl Born in Town	NANCY MAYBERRY	1740
First Cemetery	ANDERSON	
First Representative to the General Court	ABRAHAM ANDERSON	1767
First Representative to the Maine Legislature	DANIEL HALL	1820
First Death	GRACE (FARROW) MANCHESTER	1745

SOME "SECONDS" AND "THIRDS"

Second Minister	PETER THATCHER SMITH	1762-1790
Second Physician	DR. JAMES PAINE	1797
Second Lawyer	HEZEKIAH FROST	1807
Second Post Office	LITTLE FALLS (SOUTH WINDHAM)	1828
Second Postmaster	JONATHAN ANDREW	
Third Post Office	NORTH WINDHAM	1833
Third Postmaster	DANIEL S. LITTLEFIELD	
Second Cemetery	SMITH	
First Person Buried in Smith Cemetery	REV. JOHN WIGHT	1753
Lawyer in Windham in 1840	JOHN EVELETH	
Physicians in Windham in 1840	J. ADDISON PARSONS, CHARLES G. PARSONS	



THE SMITH CEMETERY*

THIS cemetery received its name by reason of its first tomb having been built by the family of Rev. Peter Thatcher Smith, another of Windham's early settlers. The notable tomb, however, is that of the Hon. John Anderson, erected by his family in 1854. The face, which is granite, is said to be a facsimile of the Washington tomb at Mount Vernon.

On each side of the door are fine inscription tablets, on one of which is the following inscription:

JOHN ANDERSON

Second son of Abraham and Lucy Anderson of Windham.

Born on Home Farm, July 29, 1792.

Died at his residence in Portland,

Aug. 21, 1853.

ANN WILLIAMS JAMESON

Wife of John Anderson.

Born Oct. 14, 1804.

Died May 13, 1879.

One of the unique features of the tomb is the door, which is designed somewhat after the door of a bank vault, being fastened by a combination lock. Very few now living know the combination.

The chief attraction in this cemetery is the Hunnewell lot. The lot is enclosed by a granite curbing. About midway across, near one end, and reached by a brick wall, surrounded by a curbstone of granite, is the lot, on which is firmly set an old-fashioned cast-iron fireframe, 43 by 58 inches in size, and

* From the *Lewiston Journal*, by permission.



16 inches deep; with its iron crane, 41 inches long, extending across the front near the top.

On the hearth are a pair of andirons probably 150 or 200 years old, on which rests the lower part of a large wooden frame made to cover the surface at the back completely on the inside. In this is a glass enclosing a printed genealogy of the Hunnewell family, covering a period of 249 years from 1694 to March 19, 1903; beginning with Roger Hunnewell, who died in Saco in 1654, and ending with Charles H. Hunnewell, still (in 1903) residing on the family homestead.

The record is in good type, printed on white paper. On each side of its four edges are pictures of pastoral and agricultural life.

At the right to the entrance to this fireplace in a deep wooden frame, set in granite and covered with glass, are the photographs of Mr. Hunnewell's father and mother. In a space between the pictures is the following printed in excellent type:

ZERUBBABEL HUNNEWELL

Born Nov. 6, 1786. Married June 20, 1815.

Died July 4, 1863, aged 78 years.

ANN MITCHELL HUNNEWELL

First wife. Born Sept. 4, 1790.

Died Sept. 6, 1835, aged 45 years.

ANNA SMALL HUNNEWELL

Second wife. Born Mar. 10, 1792.

Married Sept., 1840.

Died Mar. 24, 1883, aged 93 years.

(Charles H. Hunnewell was the son of the first wife.)

On the left of the entrance are twin frames, corresponding in pattern to that on the right hand in which are inclosed companion photographs of himself and wife, one being a memorial to her with the following inscription:



JERUSHA W. HUNNEWELL

Born in Westbrook, Oct. 9, 1829.

Married Charles H. Hunnewell of Windham,
June 15, 1852.

Died Mar. 19, 1903, at 3:15 P. M., aged 73
years, 5 months, 10 days.

Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection and the
life, he that believeth in me tho he were dead yet
shall he live. John 11-15.

The other is evidently designed as his own headstone and
contains beside his and his wife's pictures these words:

CHARLES H. HUNNEWELL

Born in Windham, Mar. 5, 1827.

Married Jerusha W. Small of Westbrook June
16, 1852.

Born in spirit Feb. 14, 1868*.

Death at the end of eternity that never ends.

Jesus says (John 11-26) And whosoever liveth
and believeth in Me shall never die. Believeth thou
this?

For God so loved the world that He gave his only
begotten son that whosoever believeth in Him should
not perish but have everlasting life.

The graves for which these frames stand as headstones
are each covered with an inverted metal cover some nine or
ten inches deep, and, like the monumental fireplace picture
frames and granite curbing, are painted pure white.

* When he became converted to his religious faith.



SCHOLARS IN DISTRICT NO. 6, 1842

This is a list of pupils in attendance in District No. 6 in Windham in the winter of 1842, kept by the teacher, Joel Rand.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Edwin Collins	18	Daniel Jones	8
Beniah Hall	17	V. Hall	5
Rufus Winslow	18	Lydia M. Hawkes	6
Daniel Hussey	16	Louisa Hanson	12
Francis Winslow	16	Huldah Hawkes	17
Ebenezer Dolley	17	Sarah A. Lowell	15
Joshua Hawkes	13	Sarah Hanson	5
Charles Cobb	15	Sarah A. Winslow	15
Cyrus Hawkes	15	Betsy A. Hanson	13
Daniel Cobb	15	Sarah M. Hawkes	13
Jackson Sawyer	10	Mary J. Knight	13
Isaiah Jones	10	Eunice Knight	11
Oliver Lowell	12	Cynthia Collins	11
Joseph Hawkes	11	Olive Hanson	11
George Hanson	11	Rachel A. Cobb	14
Oliver Winslow	13	Margaret Cobb	11
Oliver Hawkes	11	Eliza J. Hawkes	12
Oliver Hanson	10	Louisa A. Hawkes	10
Albert Hussey	10	Louisa Winslow	8
Charles Hodgkins	11	L. Dolley	8
George Hawkes	13	Mary Hawkes	7
John Frasier	12	Lydia Hawkes	5
David Knight	10	Zalinda Hussey	17
Hiram Hanson	7		

(28 Grammarians; 21 in Geography; 29 in Arithmetic; 39 Writers; 7 Philosophers; 2 Historians, and 1 in Watts on the Mind.)

Windham, Feb., 1842.



LIST OF SCHOLARS IN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO.
16 (FRIENDS DISTRICT) WINDHAM, MAINE,
1873, AS TAKEN FROM THE RECORDS
OF JOEL RAND, WHO WAS AGENT

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Thomas Miller	15	Lizzie Cartland	15
Charles R. Moore	18	Abbie Cartland	9
Dana P. Lowell	15	Edgar Swett	18
Milton Sylvester	16	Jennie Allen	11
Hannah Sylvester	11	Royal Mayberry	19
Walter Sylvester	16	William Mayberry	11
Edward Sylvester	9	Lottie Mason	18
Fred Graffam	17	Alice Bray	13
Almer Graffam	11	Olive Robinson	16
Lionel Cobb	16	Abby Robinson	14
Clara Cobb	10	Nellie Cook	13
Lilla Cobb	4	Frank Cook	9
Charles Pope	14	Albert Cook	11
Mary Cartland	18	Herbert Robinson	15
William Cartland	13	Elwood Robinson	11
Nathan Allen	16	Selia Hussey	9
Clara Allen	7	Edward Cobb	20
Jennie Mayberry	14	George Winslow	7
Alice Mayberry	7	Harry Hooper	7
Joseph Mason	18	Lizzie Reed	5
Annie Robinson	16	Daniel Jordan	15
Frank Mills	4	William Knight	5
Charles Lowell	15	Leon Hanson	4
Abbie Sylvester	16	William Dole	19
Frank Sylvester	14	William Robinson	17
Nelson Sylvester	6	Edward Robinson	13
Charles Sylvester	18	Elma Robinson	9
Frank Graffam	19	Ulmer Hussey	19
Annie Graffam	14	Charles Jones	14
Eben. Graffam	7	Rufus Read	8
Lyman Cobb	13	Ellen Hooper	4
Willis Cobb	6	Fannie Jordan	11
Ellen Pope	19	Edgar Leighton	14
Etta Pope	12	Maggie Graffam	5



WINDHAM SCHOOL CENSUS—1900

(FREDERICK H. DOLE, *Superintendent of Schools*)

This census was taken by Samuel T. Dole, Hiram C. Hawkes, and the Superintendent.

DISTRICT No. 1

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Harris A. Staples	19	Bertha A. Barrows	12
Fred M. Staples	12	Mary C. Barrows	6
Frederick Sicord	10	Willis J. Barrows	4
Mary Sicord	17	Jennie Justason	11
George Sicord	14	Joseph Martin	17
Maude E. Webb	16	Mary Martin	15
Fred L. Webb	13	Lizzie Martin	14
Leroy F. Webb	9	Maude Martin	12
Vena Sicord	6	Annie Martin	10
Adolph Sicord	8	Edward Martin	9
Rosa Sicord	4	Irving Martin	5
Rosa Decormier	15	Yvonne Thuotte	5
Ella Clay	19	Karl Lorensen	17
Chester H. Clay	17	Manuel Lorensen	15
Frank R. Clay	16	Elfrid Lorensen	13
Eugene Winship	14	Cyrus E. Philpott	16
Ralph Winship	13	Lillian M. Philpott	8
Annie Winship	11	Edward F. Philpott	7
Albert Winship	10	Ralph A. Wark	8
Susie Winship	5	William L. Wark	7
Harry Winship	4	Total	42
Maude M. Barrows	15		

DISTRICT No. 2

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Arthur A. Smith	18	Eva M. Roberts	9
Alice L. Nichols	17	Emma I. Roberts	6
Esther J. Nichols	9	Oscar R. Libby	19
Ruth Nichols	7	Marion Libby	20
Ernest T. Jordan	8	Edwin H. Larry	18
Minta A. Smith	11	Gertrude A. Plummer	13
Lelia H. Bryant	14	Emma M. Wescott	8
Ralph C. Bryant	12	Kathleen M. Moses	7
Edith R. Bryant	10	Edna P. Ames	4



<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Erdine C. Bryant	4	Joseph W. Burnell	19
Harold F. Maxfield	14	Mabel Burnell	20
Agatha M. Bickford	18	Effie L. Jordan	19
Charles W. Bailey, Jr.	7	Laura W. Jordan	14
Angie M. Foley	18	Francena H. Jordan	12
Ella M. Foley	14	Helen H. Jordan	10
Thomas H. Foley	12	Florence L. Jordan	6
Jennie H. Foley	16	Inez W. Thompson	9
Charles S. Foley	10	Clifford E. Thompson	6
Frank G. Foley	8	Hazel H. Bragdon	10
Sadie M. Foley	5	Annie C. Cotton	20
George Nealey	17	Sarah G. Cotton	19
Ethel Parker	7	Vena L. Robinson	10
Ernest Parker	5	Thomas L. Robinson	8
Harvey Parker	6	Albert L. Robinson	6
Florence Parker	15	Nellie M. Parker	5
Susie W. Cloudman	18	Claudia F. Littlewood	7
Lulu B. Richards	12	Gladys L. Littlewood	4
Jennie L. Richards	9	Earle Jose	6
Alabama G. Richards	6	Nancy Parker	4
Ellwood Mayberry	5	Trygve Tandberg	12
Mertie L. Day*	18	Sewell Johnson	6
Mertie B. Verrill	5	Fannie E. Johnson	4
Silas S. Edwards	12	Lester Johnson	17
Myrtle Edwards	10	Lilla Cornell	16
Alvrieze F. Cash	20	Bertha Smith	8
Eva P. Cash	13	Lillian B. Bailey	17
Ralph Moses	16	Hattie L. Glaisher	11
Arthur C. Soule	12	Ethel M. Glaisher	9
Elwin A. Soule	11	Lelia E. Glaisher	6
Lester L. Lord	16	Earl H. Glaisher	4
Bessie M. Larry	13	Total	81

* Married.

DISTRICT NO. 3 (PART OF 4)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Grace V. Scott	5	Bertha J. Hanson	9
Annie B. Field	15	Myrtie E. Clay	11
Bertha L. Field	13	Bessie M. Clay	9
James E. Field	16	Gertrude A. Clay	7
Sanford W. Field	9	Lottie A. Foster	19
Lois M. Clay	7	Carroll E. Smith	18
Perley F. Clay	5	Ethel E. Smith	15
Benjamin Sprague	10	Percy A. Smith	14



<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Cornelia Sprague	18	Lester M. Smith	10
Lulu M. Kaiser	16	Grace G. Richardson	9
Edward G. Kaiser	13	Charles V. Cook	16
William J. Kaiser	9	Charles E. Thayer	15
Bertrand D. Brown	10	Viola Mayberry	8
Louise E. McKenney	13	Earle E. Mayberry	4
Edward L. McKenney	11	Frank W. Farwell	7
Bertrice L. Stuart	14	Arthur E. Cobb	9
Clifford L. Stuart	12	Mildred M. Linnell	7
Florence M. Hanson	19	Hazel M. Linnell	5
George E. T. Stuart	6	Nellie Thurston	19
Charles Stuart	4	Alfreda I. Sawyer	20
Lillian Nelson	9	Eliza P. Harlow	20
Edmund V. Hanson	15	Total	43

DISTRICT NO. 9 (INCLUDES ALL OF 12 ALSO)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Grace L. Jacobson	16	Amanda Jorgenson	8
Irene Freeman	7	Martha G. Pratt	9
Edna M. Caswell	4	James R. Pratt	13
Eddie H. Johnson	13	Clara M. Pratt	11
Malcolm O'Brien	10	Eunice E. Pratt	9
Eva J. Pratt	8	Annie L. Sawyer	16
Grace A. Weeks	7	Josie M. Pratt	13
Emma A. Weeks	4	Georgie M. Pratt	13
Elfrid Webber	14	Martha G. Pratt	9
Arthur Webber	10	Mary L. Montgomery	18
Lyman W. Pratt	11	Jennie I. Montgomery	15
Wilma L. Pratt	4	Annie C. Jorgenson	15
Emma L. Montgomery	16	Martha Jorgenson	10
Blanche A. Montgomery	12	John S. Jorgenson	4
Christian Jorgenson	13	Total	28

DISTRICT NO. 4

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Blanche E. Douglass	16	Gladys V. Mayberry	7
Ralph M. Douglas	13	Ethel E. Mayberry	14
Carroll F. Douglas	10	Sadie E. Mayberry	12
Owen E. Elkins	18	Florence B. Mayberry	10
Ethel C. Elkins	16	Lester F. Mayberry	8
Eva E. Elkins	13	Leroy M. Mayberry	6
Harold B. Haskell	18	J. Swett Irish	15
Clement P. Haskell	14	Edith Irish	12
Kemis L. Haskell	9	Total	18
Wilber L. Mayberry	10		



DISTRICT No. 5

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Margaret Partridge		Harry Brazier	
Robert Partridge		Wilber Smith	
Albert Irish		Fred Harper	
Velma Irish		Annie Files	
Charles Anderson		Wilmer Ward	
Maynard Ward		Merlin Ward	
Ellen Aikins		Ivan Kennard	
William Aikins		Perlice Welsh	
Frederick Aikins		Total	18
Patia Dolley			

DISTRICT No. 16

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Georgia A. Kallock	11	Edwina L. Estes	9
Bertha E. Mason	16	Lulu Cloudman	5
Henry Mason	14	Freda Cloudman	11
Ethel M. Stone	10	Arthur J. Nugent	8
Everett A. Stone	11	Morna L. Nugent	11
Elwin H. Stone	10	Eva M. Nugent	12
Hattie G. Moore	13	George A. Cook	5
Edith E. Moore	5	Nathaniel Webb	6
Walter S. Moore	17	William Webb	16
Ernest C. Moore	20	Gertrude B. Lowell	10
Leroy S. Estes	12	Fred S. Lowell	14
Leland M. Estes	12	Grace H. Lowell	19
Ernest S. Estes	10	Orland Harmon	13
Luther A. Estes	7	Total	27

DISTRICTS Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 17, AND 19

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Alice M. Hanson	18	Cyrus W. Hawkes	6
Orville L. Hanson	19	J. Carroll Hawkes	8
Randall K. Austin	5	Howard G. Hawkes	5
Iva L. Moses	14	Minnie E. Waterhouse	4
Florence E. Kimball	14	George H. Waterhouse	14
Joseph G. Kimball	7	Fannie E. Cobb	20
Melvin M. Kemp	10	Orlando E. Woodman	6
Maud L. Kemp	16	Nellie L. Morrill	18
Blondena E. Ayer	10	Walter N. Cobb	8
Edwina W. Ayer	6	Lizzie N. Waterhouse	18
Florence E. Bailey	15	Clarence W. Stephens	8
George N. Bailey	14	Herbert N. Shea	17
Easil Rounds	4	Edith M. Sawyer	11
Asenath Sawyer	9	Mabel E. Sawyer	8
George Sawyer	7	Warren L. Sawyer	6



Sarah Sawyer	5	Melville Leighton	20
Walter Jordan	11	Addie Leighton	14
Helen R. Anthoine	11	Angie Leighton	14
Linnie Anthoine	11	Emma W. Leighton	11
Charles N. Anthoine	8	Grace A. Weeks	7
Howard Anthoine	17	Emma A. Weeks	4
Clifford T. Anthoine	6	Lizzie A. Shaw	14
Cora Dolley	12	George Leighton	12
Ethel Libby	7	Avis L. Hawkes	4
Lydia Sayward	19	Henry H. Newell	19
Harlan Sayward	12	Bessie H. Newell	16
Horace Sayward	9	Susie M. Hanson	16
Maud Stone	8	Marion S. Hanson	10
Luther Rolfe	16	William C. Hawkes	20
Willis R. Libby	13	Philip W. Hawkes	13
Norris Libby	19	Mildred A. Linnell	7
Osmond Libby	16	Perley W. Varney	18
Mary L. Hawkes	20	Burleigh W. Loveitt	9
Ernest A. Hawkes	20	Gertrude N. Loveitt	6
Carroll L. Wescott	6	Mabel E. Lamb	20
Lewis Leighton	8	Carrie P. Lamb	18
Lizzie S. Hawkes	20	Beulah M. Lamb	15
Edna E. Hawkes	18	Alice S. Nash	16
Martha E. Hawkes	20	Julia Nash	18
Arthur Mayberry		Clara A. Nash	20
Percy M. Hawkes	13	Perley Cobb	17
Byron Knight	16	Gertrude Cobb	14
Lincoln M. Lamb	13	Ina Libby	13
Winfred S. Hawkes	15	Mary A. Libby	7
Leon E. Hawkes	12	Fannie Nash	20
Marion K. Jordan	20	Susie E. Senter	20
Annie B. Varney	18	Emma Hawkes	14
Leroy R. Varney	15	Edith Hawkes	18
Andrew J. M. Rogers	18	Marguerite Hawkes	13
Walter S. Rogers	20	Abby Hawkes	14
Bertha L. Hasty	11	Edna Hawkes	6
Cora M. Hasty	5	Louie Holt	7
Emma W. Haskell	14	Herbert C. Willey	17
Orville V. Haskell	12	Clifford Willey	10
Lelia M. Gammon	13	Willie Glantz	18
Villa J. Gammon	10	Andrew Glantz	14
Iva A. Gammon	6	Alice Glantz	12
Abbie L. Morrill	16	Herbert F. Hill	19
Fred Morrill	19	E. Ethel Hill	16
Mary J. Harmon	20	Bertha M. Hill	14
Mildred J. Hawkes	13	Total	123
Gladys J. Hawkes	8		



DISTRICT No. 14

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Lottie Mason	16	Ernest Gerry	15
Florence Mason	15	Maude Gerry	13
Kitty Mason	9	Percy Gerry	9
Clessie Mason	12	Ruth Parker	5
Warren Manchester	13	Addie Cram	16
Serena Gilson	10	Harris Cram	9
William E. Gilson	8	Allie Chaplin	17
Oscar Hagberg	17	Harlie Chaplin	16
Jennie Jordan	12	Clifford Chaplin	9
Mildred A. Small	8	Frank Proctor	14
Beryl E. Small	6	Don Proctor	6
Blanche McDonald	12	Herman Maines	15
Hazel Manchester	5	Marion Maines	13
Ernest G. Lakin	12	Maggie Maines	8
Maud M. Lakin	10	Clyde Maines	5
Harry Lakin	8	Beatrice Field	15
Hazel A. Morrill	7	Evelyn Field	13
Orland L. Morrill	4	Isa Field	10
Frank E. Morrill	15	Charlie Field	7
Mary Stone	5	Edith Nason	20
Merle Shaw	8	Harry Edwards	9
Alice Freeman	13	Wheelock Edwards	8
Harry Philpot	19	Mildred Edwards	6
Ila Legrow	12	Lillian Edwards	5
Charles L. Mann	14	Lizzie Cram	9
Geraldine Field	12	Eddie Harmon	17
Lottie Dolley	6	Florence Harmon	16
Winnie Lombard	12	Clyde Page	9
Harry Lombard	9	Lucy Whitney	9
Ray F. Skillings	4	Vernold Newcomb	
Irene Smith	9	Hattie Perkins	15
Alphonso Gordan	7	Blynn Mayberry	12
Adelbert Gordan	7	Ula Mayberry	8
Lester Skillings	20	Walter Perkins	4
Elsie Skillings	12	Angie Mayberry	14
Iva Page	8	Samuel Page	16
Willie Page	6	Fred Manchester	18
Annie Page	5	Frank Manchester	17
Phyllis Chipman	4	Allie Manchester	20
Howard Yates	15	Total	80



DISTRICT No. 18

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Alden Pike	13	Howard Freeman	
Prescott Pike	11	Gardner Freeman	
Arthur Pike	8	Dana York	
Harry W. Kennard		Total	8
Frank E. Kennard			

DISTRICT No. 13

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>
Harold P. Libby	5	Perley Libby	11
Amy Cannell	4	Gertie Libby	10
Addie Cannell	8	Greenleaf Libby	7
Nellie Cannell	5	Loren Libby	5
Warren Cannell	15	Mildred Varney	
Bertha M. Libby	7	Florence M. Foster	5
Virgil G. Libby	4	Clifford N. Atherton	13
Lillian M. Smith	10	George W. Atherton	9
Burleigh Knight	16	Charles Atherton	7
Wilbur A. Lamb	17	Carl Varney	7
Leander Lamb	16	Violet Varney	9
Louise Lamb	12	Milton Allen	13
William Lamb	8	Lester Allen	20
Annie Libby	13	Total	27



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